The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1873. NUMBER 245.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Owing to a change in our business (having recently engaged in banking), we have decided to offer for sale, for the next 30 days, a part of our real estate at a bargain:

104x150 feet on Jefferson-st., between Madison and Washington-sts., with substantial brick buildings covering the whole lot.
128½x150 feet, on Canal-st., near Harrison.
50 feet (with house) on Forest-av., near Douglas-place.
Block 28, Canalport.
Block 18, in Walker's Subdivision of part of Sec. 31, 39, 14.
N ½ of Blocks 16 and 17, same subdivision.
40 acres in s. e. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13.
40 acres in s. w. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13.
10 acres, being Block 3 in Hundley's Subdivison of w ½ s. w. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13.
20 acres, being e. ½ of Blocks 11 and 12, and all of Block 17, s. e. ¼ Sec. 25, 39, 13.
80 acres in e. ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 2[illegible], 39, 13.
80 acres in e. ½ n. e. ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 13, just subdivided, but not recorded.
12½ acres in w. ½ n. w. ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13.
17½ acres grove of land fronting north side of canal, Sec. 3, 38, 13.
150 lots in Adam Smith's Subdivision.
122 lots in Pierson D. Smith's Subdivision.

ADAM SMITH & SON,
Southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

ACRES. ACRES.

We have constant inquiries for Acre Property. Sections 12, 13, and 24, in 38, 13, are PARTICULARLY INQUIRED FOR.

HOUSES. HOUSES.

We have a long list of Residences at all prices and on easy terms, TO RENT and FOR SALE.
See list in FOR SALE column of Sunday's Tribune.

JACOB C. MAGILL,
81 and 83 South Clark-st.

Boulevard Property.

30 Acres on the main Boulevard, connecting the great Parks on the South and West Sides, only half a mile south of the Brighton House, are for sale. One-third cash, balance on 5 years' time at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of WM. L. OGDEN, Cashier Tribune Office, 2 to 4 p. m.

An Elegant Home.

The house, with large brick barn, No. 57 Calumet-av., next north of the residence of Senator Logan, is for sale on easy terms. The lot is 45 feet by some 350 feet. One of the finest locations in the city. Inquire of WM. L. OGDEN, Cashier Tribune Office, 2 to 4 p. m.

VALUABLE Real Estate for Sale.

Business and Residence Lots fronting on Milwaukee-av., North-av., Wood, Elk Grove, and Girard-sts. The prices are such as to make them a profitable investment to the purchaser. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. The block pavement on Milwaukee-av., and all other improvements on said street, including sidewalks on all the other streets, paid by the present owner. Inquire of

JACOB WEIL & CO.,
Northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts., for further particulars and maps of this property.

RAVENSWOOD.

Choice Lots in Clybourn's Addition, 50x152 feet, high and thoroughly drained, for sale from $500 to $700 each, on easy terms. One or two blocks for sale at a bargain.
Apply to

ROBERT GREER,
84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE.

Cottage, barn, and lot, situated at 43 Winchester-av. Price, $4,500. Apply on premises, or at 122 Michigan-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

FOR RENT,
Cor. State & Washington-sts.

2d Floor, Room 45x90, with vault.
3d Floor, One Suite Offices.
5th Floor, Large Rooms.
Passenger and Freight Elevators.
Apply to W. E. HALE,
On Second Floor of Premises.

FOR RENT.

Store, 30x100 ft., No. 329 West Madison-st. A 1 location for dry goods. Low rent to right party.
D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 W. Madison-st.

FOR RENT.

Elegant Store, 189 West Madison-st., 25x85, near Halsted-st.
D. COLE & SON,
House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT,
Store No. 34 River-st.,

Formerly occupied by Dana, Hyde & Co. Inquire of
JEWETT & ROOT, 30 River-st.

TO RENT.

The 3-story and basement marble front house No. 235 North LaSalle-st., complete, with all modern improvements, by
WM. C. DOW,
No. 1 Nevada Block.

FOR SALE.

SHIP GLASSES,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN,
3 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

SILKS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SILKS

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.,

Have marked down handsome lines of

FANCY SILKS

to 90c and $1.00. Also, a full line Chintz Foulards to $1.00, formerly sold from $2.00 to $3.00. Also, a fine line of Plain Colored Silks, which, together with a complete assortment of the best makes of Black and Colored Gros Grain Silks, they are now offering as specially attractive.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Scribner's for May.

OPENING NUMBER OF A NEW VOLUME.

One Bound Vol. and Eight Nos. for $5.

"THE INSANITY OF CAIN" is the suggestive title of a remarkable article in the May number of "SCRIBNER'S." In "PICTORIAL" papers there is a weird little poem by MISS MARIA R. OAKEY, with a decoration by the author; Mr. RHODES' article on "GAVARNI," the John Leech of France, illustrated by some of the best engravings that have lately been made in America; STANLEY'S paper on "FOUR GREAT AFRICAN TRAVELERS," with a number of lively illustrations, and "CUBA AND THE CUBANS," giving us, by means of pen and picture, a good idea of the situation in that unfortunate island. ADDIE LEDYARD'S designs accompanying MRS. WALKER'S amusing story are very bright, and the Japanese pictures in the Etchings are as funny as the letterpress descriptions. There is a fine critical paper on Walter Savage Lander, by EDMUND C. STEDMAN; also some timely hints on "THE CALIFORNIA JOURNEY," by SUSAN COOLIDGE; an interesting account of the CIVIL SERVICE REFORM; the last part of SAXE HOLM'S story, "THE ELDER'S WIFE;" a bright little sketch by KATE W. HAMILTON, called "A NOVEL SPOILED;" the continuation of DR. HOLLAND'S story, "ARTHUR BONNICASTLE;" poems and translations by J. T. TROWBRIDGE, GEORGE MACDONALD, THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, and others. DR. HOLLAND'S "TOPICS OF THE TIME" are entitled "THOU SHALT KILL," "MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES," "CRUELTY TO MEN AND WOMEN," and "CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM." The "Old Cabinet" contains "RECKLESS MOMENTS" and a couple of sonnets in the Italian Manner. In "Home and Society" there are pithy papers on "OUR OLD BOOKS AND PERIODICALS," "LESS GLITTER," "MAKING PRESENTS," etc. In "Culture and Progress" there is a brief paper by COL. HIGGINSON, in which he quotes the opinions of various educators upon his proposition in regard to Inter-Collegiate scholarships, and also an excellent account of "ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY RULES AND THE LATE MINISTERIAL CRISIS."

Subscription price $4 a year, 35 cents a number.

SPECIAL TERMS.—For $5 we will send vol. V., in cloth, postage paid, and the Eight remaining numbers of '73, containing all of Dr. Holland's story, "ARTHUR BONNICASTLE," and the opening paper of the "GREAT SOUTH," to be commenced in July.

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son, Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated form, for mechanical purposes.
Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.
Checks upon us pass through the Clearing House as if drawn upon any city bank.
Interest credited, and accounts current rendered monthly.
Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER, BROKERS,
98 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

JAS. P. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Crystal Lake Ice,

Have removed to their New Office, No. 161 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building, bet. Madison and Monroe-sts.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE,
REBUILT,
Corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.

OLD TERMS, $3 PER DAY.
RICKCORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.
A. F. WELLS, formerly of Briggs House, W. D. RECTOR, late of Barnes House, } Clerks.

PROPOSALS.

THE CALCASIEU SULPHUR And Mining Company of Louisiana

Invites proposals for the construction of a shaft in Calcasieu Parish, State of Louisiana.

The object of said shaft is to reach a deposit of sulphur, about four hundred and forty (440) feet below the surface of the ground. The nature of the soil, and thickness of stratas are as follows:

First—160 feet of clay containing sand,
Second—170 feet of quick sand,
Third—110 feet of Calcareous or lime stone,

and next the sulphur bed, which is about one hundred and ten (110) feet thick.

The Company will exhibit a plan and specifications to contractors for said shaft, and has on the spot iron rings, extraction engines and tools, imported from Europe, with the view of using the Kind & Chandron system, also a steam saw-mill, abundance of timber, necessary buildings, etc., etc., etc.

The work will be done under the supervision of the Engineer of the Company.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of July, 1873.
Address V. A. BELAUME, Secretary.
3½ Carondelet-st., New Orleans.

GENERAL NOTICE.

Milwaukee-av. Improvement.

The property-holders of Milwaukee-av., between Division and North-av., are requested to meet Monday evening, 21st inst., at C. Bartmann's saloon, in P. Fox's building, northeast corner of Milwaukee-av. and Reuben-st., to take action for a speedy completion of pavement of said street. Contractor McBean and Superintendent of West Side Street Railway Company are particularly invited to be present.
COMMITTEE.

A CARD.

A CARD TO BANKERS!

In view of the recent robbery of the safe of the Falls City Tobacco Bank of Louisville, (which was made in April, 1865, by our predecessors, Diebold, Bahman & Co.), and especially in view of the fact that Hall's Safe and Lock Company have been, and are still, industriously circulating papers and circulars with cuts describing said robbery, calling the safe a "worthless safe," "unfaithful to its trust," &c., and comparing the same with their own latest made bank work, I wish to call the attention of the public to some facts showing the dishonest character of the said circular. They forget entirely to state that the safe robbed was eight years old, and at the time it was made was the most improved work, was tested by the bank and pronounced by experts the best and strongest safe in the city of Louisville. They *forget* to state that all the burglar work made by the HALL SAFE AND LOCK CO. at the same period was made in the same way, and can be and *has been* robbed in late years by the same process. They show a drawing of a corner not solid on that old safe, and *forget* to say that the same kind of corners were made on their safes years after that safe was made. We leave then the public to judge of the fairness of the circular, and state the same Falls City Tobacco Bank are so well satisfied with the present work of DIEBOLD & KIENZLE that they have ordered two new safes of us in which they will confidently intrust their funds. I publish also the following certificate of a test made last week:

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, Chicago, April 11, 1873.

D. S. Covert, Esq.;
DEAR SIR: Having previously decided to test any Safe purchased by this Bank, I immediately upon the delivery of DIEBOLD & KIENZLE'S new Burglar-Proof Safe, recently placed in our vault (without any suggestion from you), selected the best expert talent for the purpose of giving this Safe a complete and thorough testing. The trial was so made with the following result: The experts decided that owing to the peculiar construction of the doors and the solid corners of the Safe, wedges could not be successfully introduced. They also found it impossible to force the spindles, owing to their conical shape, and an attempt to drill them proved a failure. The final test was a determined effort to drill the Safe itself with all the appliances experience could suggest. The finest steel, costing $2 per lb, was purchased, and some twenty drills made and tempered especially for this purpose. A spot was selected at random upon the side of the Safe, and the greater part of two days was expended by the experts in the effort to bore a hole.

After breaking or otherwise rendering useless all these drills without making an impression upon the first welded steel plate, the attempt was abandoned by the experts, who confessed themselves unable to drill the Safe in any given time. I therefore gladly certify to these facts, and rejoice in the possession of so elegant and perfect a Safe for the security of this bank and that of its depositors. Very respectfully yours,

WM. F. ENDICOTT, President.

We invite the attention of all wanting genuine Burglar-Proof Safes, to our late improved work, for which we claim the highest degree of merit. No Burglar-Proof Safe made by the firm of Diebold & Kienzle was ever robbed.

D. S. COVERT, General Agent.

For Diebold & Kienzle's Safes,
57 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

AUCTION SALES.

THREE LOTS

EACH 26 1-2x125 FEET,
ON DOUGLAS-PLACE,
Between Prairie and Indiana-avs.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 2 1-2 o'clock p. m.,
At our office, 186 East Madison-st. Terms at sale.
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

SEVEN LOTS

In Oakwood Subdivision,
Fronting on Cottage Grove and Colfax-avs., between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts.

AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 2½ o'clock p. m., at our office, 186 East Madison-st. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms at sale.
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

FLOUR.

MAIZE FLOUR.

THE UNITED STATES MAIZE FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, located at Rock Falls, Ill., Smith & Phelps, Proprietors, most respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago and the public generally that they have secured the right to manufacture (under Jones & Standing's patent) their celebrated Silver Flake and Golden Tint Indian Maize, or Corn Flour, and are fully prepared to supply the trade. For sale by all the leading grocers in the city.

S. H. McCREA & CO.,
187 East Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2, Chicago.

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

ALL KINDS OF
BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY
MADE OR SUPPLIED BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

1/3 YOUR LIFE
IS SPENT IN BED.
You get the *Most Comfort* by using
PETERS' IMPROVED
Woven Wire Mattress.

An Improvement over all others.
Sold by dealers in Furniture and Bedding.
WHITTLESEY & PETERS,
129 LaSalle-st., 3d Door N. of Madison.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Don't Fail

TO CALL ON
HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,
107 STATE-ST.,

And see the largest and most complete stock of Paper Hangings, Decorations, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Bedding, &c., to be found in the city—all New and Beautiful Designs.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

AT COST.

Our Entire Stock of Fine
DESKS.
Other Office Furniture at Reduced Prices
Until May 1,
AT
BOSTWICK'S 119 & 121 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN MIDDLETON & SON,
Carpenters & Builders,
50 and 52 Third-av.
GENERAL CONTRACTING,
STORE & OFFICE FITTING.

FOREIGN.

The People of San Salvador Preparing to Rebuild.

Fears of an Epidemic from Obstructed Sewers and Decaying Bodies.

The Dutch Faring Badly in the War in Sumatra.

Mohammedan Plot to Massacre the Christians in Bosnia.

SAN SALVADOR.

PANAMA, April 5.—Reports from San Salvador state that the authorities still persist in rebuilding the city on the same site, although this is the eighth time within 150 years that city has been destroyed. Most of the people, nevertheless, have removed to Santa Tecla. The only building that stood the shocks without the least injury was a building erected of timber. The impulse at present is to import timber from California, for the construction of such earthquake-proof houses. Aid and money have been tendered and sent from all parts of the Republic. Everything has risen to exorbitant prices. Prisoners in jail were removed to other places, and the Sisters of Charity have been assiduous in their attendance on the sick and wounded. Capt. Kennedy, of H. B. M. ship Reindeer, gave all the assistance he could, and offered her for the use of Mr. Biddle, United States Minister. The latter, as well the Government, returned letters of thanks to Capt. Kennedy.

Great fears are entertained that the stoppage of the sewers, the exposure and fright, the dead bodies unrecovered from beneath the ruins, and other conditions, may bring on an epidemic.

A fine bridge lately built across the river on the road to Soyapongo was thrown down. Other roads have been rendered impassable by immense blocks of stone thrown down from the heights, some 100 tons in weight.

Owing to the continuance of shocks, more than forty bodies were displaced from out of the niches in which they were placed in the cemetery.

The earthquake is supposed to have been caused by the suppressed volcanoes of St. Thomas. One of the seven volcanoes within a radius of thirty miles—Izalco—is at present in full blast, throwing down its sides a constant stream of lava, visible at night along the whole coast of the Balsam region.

The officers of the Reindeer report that the United States Consulate was a mass of ruins inside, though the walls were standing. Mr. Biddle, United States Minister, with his five little ones, had a narrow escape. During two days three officers remained in San Salvador, and they felt light shocks. In some places the ground cracked a foot wide and very deep. At every shock all the cocks in the place began to crow, and pigeons whirled about wildly in the air.

The English visitors think it is tempting Providence to rebuild the city again on the same spot. The crust below it is evidently a mere shell. The ear placed close to the ground hears a noise like running water, and the fall of a heavy stone produces a hollow sound. The Indians would never build on this site.

SUMATRA.

LONDON, April 20.—A dispatch from Penang, Straits of Malacca, dated to-day, say the latest news from Sumatra is that the Dutch forces have retreated to the sea-beach, where they have entrenched themselves. It is doubtful whether they can hold their position there long, as they are vastly outnumbered by the Atchinez, whose forces are constantly increasing. The losses of the Dutch in killed and wounded since the beginning of the rebellion, are estimated at 500; those of the Atchinez are unknown, but must be very heavy.

SPAIN.

PERPIGNAN, Ill., April 20.—The Carlists last week stopped a diligence in the Province of Gerona, shot all the passengers and seized the mails.

The library and cabinets of physic and chemistry, belonging to the Seminary of Gerona, were pillaged by the mob last week.

The Federal Republicans continue to rule the city of Barcelona. They make requisitions on wealthy citizens on the slightest pretext. The volunteers yesterday surrounded the Church of Maria del Mar on suspicion that the Carlists' Club had its headquarters there. The Church was carefully searched but nothing was found to confirm the suspicions.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The bark Kate, with Honolulu dates to April 2, has arrived. Her news is unimportant. The question of reciprocity is agitated in all circles. The press suggests that the United States agree in the treaty never to encroach on the independence of the Kingdom.

The leprosy is spreading among the native population of Honolulu and other places to an alarming extent. Dr. Oliver has been appointed Government Physician.

The *Gazette* has ceased to be the Government organ.

The British Commissioners gave a grand ball, attended by Queen Emma and the United States Minister.

The epizootic is increasing in this city.

BOSNIA.

BELGRADE, April 20.—The Mohammedan fanatics in Bosnia plotted a general massacre of the Christians to-day, during the observance of the orthodox Easter. The authorities were informed in time of the fact and extensive military precautions were taken, which prevented it from being carried out.

Advices from Bozna Serai, the Capital, this evening, report that no outbreak has occurred, and all is quiet throughout the province.

PERSIA.

TEHERAN, April 19.—The Shah left the capital yesterday for Europe. The whole population flocked into the streets to witness his departure, and His Majesty received the most touching farewell from 80,000 of his loyal subjects.

ITALY.

ROME, April 20.—The Pope rose at half-past 7 o'clock this morning, and said mass in his private chapel. He subsequently gave an audience to a deputation bringing Peter's pence.

Fires.

MILFORD CENTER, O., April 19.—The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad depot and the grain warehouse of Shaull & McMahill, containing 6,000 bushels of grain, were destroyed by fire last night. The amount of loss is not known.

MORRIS, Ill., April 19.—Last evening, at 9 o'clock, the flouring mills of John Barr, known as the Morris Mills, were discovered to be on fire in the engine-room. The alarm was immediately given and the steam fire-engine and hand-engine were soon at work, but the flames spread so rapidly that in a few minutes after the fire was discovered the whole building was in flames. The wind drove the fire upon the distillery, which was connected with the mill, and both distillery and mill were totally destroyed. The bonded warehouse, containing 230 barrels of highwines, and cribs containing 200,000 bushels of corn were saved, although on fire many times. The loss is about $15,000 on the building, with no insurance, and about $15,000 on machinery, stock and other material in the building, insured as follows: Franklin, Wheeling, Va., $5,000; North Missouri, $1,000; Alamania, of Cleveland, $1,000; Brewers', of Milwaukee, $1,000; Germany, of Erie, $3,000.

UTICA, N. Y., April 20.—A fire at Canistota, last night, destroyed the greater part of the business portion of the town, including the Pratt House, Post-Office, Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph office, and Canistota Bank building. Loss, $85,000; insurance, $30,000.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Last night a fire broke out in the battery-room of the Western Union Telegraph office, and soon after its discovery an explosion occurred, which was supposed to be one of the carboys of acid. The fire was confined to the room in which it originated. The operating-room and office of the Associated Press, on the floor below, were deluged with water.

THE INDIANS.

Latest Advices from the Modoc Country—The Troops Reinforced by Volunteers from Yreka—Jack's Band Believed to Be Still in the Lava-Beds.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—A Yreka dispatch says Frank Merritt has just arrived from the front, having left at 2 p. m. Friday. He reports that the Indians are still in the lava-bed, some of the Modocs having been seen where young Hovey was shot, evidently keeping open communication with the lake for water. A number of shots were fired along the line just before he left. The troops are still remaining in the lava-bed. Col. Perry and 100 men started at 6 a. m. to-day. Merritt left for the south side lava-bed to cut the Indians off from the springs.

The Indian found in Jack's Cave was Scar-Faced Charley, without doubt, by the description. He was dead, instead of wounded, as before reported.

Eugene Hovey's body was buried near the camp on Friday. It was so horribly mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable.

From a note from the Hon. J. K. Suttrel, who started out yesterday morning with a company of volunteers from Yreka, we learn that they organized yesterday, at noon, at the foot of Grose Nest Mountain, by electing J. C. Burgess, Captain; J. G. Halleck First Lieutenant, and A. Noble Second Lieutenant. They are well armed and mounted, numbering twenty men. They arrived at Ball's last night, and would leave for the lava-beds at 2 o'clock this morning, escorting the regular courier to headquarters.

Merritt says the epizootic has not reached the front, but is bad at Ball's Place.

Details of General Crook's Peace Conference.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Details of the peace conference at Camp Verde, April 6, are received to-night. The conference resulted in the unconditional submission and surrender of two of the worst bands of Apaches. Peace was brought about through the complete rout of the Apaches, who have for the last 20 years defied the Government. Over 200 warriors have been killed in the last campaign in the fastnesses of the Apache country. The Council opened at 9:30 a. m. Cracky, the Mohave interpreter; Shuzeler Par, War Chief of the Tonto Apaches, and 150 men, women, and children joined the Council. The warriors gave up their arms. When the talk began the Apache Chiefs were the first speakers. All acknowledged complete defeat. They desired peace. Gen. Crook accepted in a few remarks. The Chiefs promised to send word to all outside Indians in arms to come in and surrender. Passes to protect runners were promised, when the conference broke up. The vanquished Apaches went up the river to the old post, where a feast was given them.

The General's policy will be to treat the Indians humanely, place them on reservations, make them no promises which will not be fulfilled; to maintain order among them, instruct them in their simple duties to God and man, and thus prove to them that peace is better than war.

Gen. Crook, in general orders, commends by name a long list of officers and soldiers for gallantry in the last campaign. Perfect harmony exists between the officers and Indians and the War Department. The terms of the treaty will be strictly enforced. There seems to be no doubt that the peace thus inaugurated will be permanent.

LOUISIANA.

United States Troops Sent to Colfax—Unsettled State of Feeling Throughout the State—Property-Holders Resolve Not to Pay Taxes to the Kellogg Government.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 20.—Steamer B. L. Hodge started last night with United States troops for Colfax.

A special dispatch announces the departure of the Kellogg officials from St. Mary's Parish. The impression is gaining ground that the presence of United States troops will be required in every parish of the State to enforce obedience to the Kellogg Government.

A special dispatch announces a large and enthusiastic meeting of the property holders of Ouachita and adjoining Parishes, and at Monroe yesterday, which was addressed by Gov. McEnery. The meeting resolved to pay no taxes to the Kellogg Government.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Strikes for the Eight-Hour System in New York City—Mining Property Burned by Strikers at Coalburgh, Ohio.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Delegates from all the trades unions in the city met last evening and heard the report from the committee appointed at the last meeting to ask the Mayor, Aldermen, and heads of departments for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law. They seem to have obtained no definite answer from either, and stated that the matter is under consideration by a committee of the Aldermen. The trades-union committee was instructed to wait on the Aldermen for a reply, and to act further as was thought expedient.

The President of the Gasmen's Protective Union has denied the report that the striking gasmen asked to be reinstated as untrue.

A number of Italians have taken the places of the quarrymen who struck on Thursday on account of the introduction of a steam-drilling machine, and the police guard the works at Thirty-ninth street and Fifth avenue.

The umbrella and parasol makers have resolved to strike to-morrow for higher wages.

The cigarmakers last night appointed a committee to report means of improving their condition by the formation of a co-operative society, and making goods direct for the market or otherwise.

CINCINNATI, O., April 20.—A Youngstown, O., special to the *Gazette* says the coal-strikers last night burned sixty houses at Coalburgh, the property of the Mahoning Coal Company.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—A partial strike, growing out of a change of foremen or bosses, has taken place at the Vulcan Iron Works, in South St. Louis, and part of the works have been stopped in consequence. Yesterday there was a congregation of some of the strikers about the works, and from remarks dropped by some of the men it was suspected that they designed interfering with the machinery, and a squad of police was sent down there to protect the work, but no demonstration of any kind has yet occurred, and part of the police has been withdrawn.

The Proposed Commercial Convention to Be Held in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—A large meeting of merchants, bankers, real estate owners, and business men generally, was held at the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon, to further consider the question of holding a convention of Western and Southern Congressmen here next month. The Committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that the Mayor, members of the City Government, and many prominent citizens who have been consulted, were fully agreed that great benefits would accrue to the entire country from an interchange of views and a full appreciation of the wants of the Great West and Mississippi Valley by members of Congress through an informal conference in our city, and an excursion by the newly-opened railway from this city to the Gulf of Mexico through the Indian Territory and Texas. "Your Committee believe that in no more suitable or forcible manner could we bring to the attention of members of our National Congress the importance to the country at large of the developments of the interests of the Mississippi Valley and of the Great West, and thereby secure to these interests more favorable recognition in future legislation, and thus, by the prosecution of our claims in this way and at this place, secure the improvement of Western rivers so as to facilitate the interchange of the produce of the Northern, Northwestern and Southern portions of the Mississippi Valley. The encouragement of the construction of slack water navigation connecting the waters of Mississippi River and its tributaries with the Great Lakes and with the waters of the ocean on the Atlantic Sea Coast; the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River, so as to secure cheap exportation of the products of the grain, tobacco, hemp, and cotton-growing States of the Mississippi Valley, and the cheap importion of foreign goods and products consumed in the West are the more prominent of the important subjects which might be brought to the attention of Congress, and of the people of the entire country, and we would suggest their special consideration." The committee then recommend that the Mayor of the city and President of the Merchants' Exchange invite Senators and Representatives of Congress to an informal conference in this city on the 15th of May, in connection with and preliminary to an excursion by way of the Atlantic & Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads, through the Indian Territory and Texas to the Gulf of Mexico, and that during their stay here they be tendered the hospitality of the city and given a public reception, banquet, etc. Mayor Brown will deliver an address of welcome, and Gov. Woodson, ex-Senator John B. Henderson, and other distinguished citizens of the city and State, will be invited to address the convention.

The report was unanimously adopted. An Executive Committee, consisting of such citizens as Mayor Brown, Hon. Henry T. Blow, Thomas Allen, Adolphus Meier, G. B. Allen, Capt. Jas. B. Eads, John S. McCune, W. H. Souder, and others, was appointed to arrange and carry out the programme for the convention and entertainment of the delegates.

Speeches were then made by Congressmen Wells and Howard, and others, setting forth the importance of the proposed Convention, not only to the people of the Mississippi Valley, but the whole country, and drawing attention to the absolute necessity of an increase of their transportation facilities from the West to the seaboard. It was said that one-half of the members of Congress had never seen the Mississippi River, and a great many have never looked on a prairie, and, therefore, knew but little of the needs and requirements of this great valley. Bringing them here and laying before them the statistics of the wonderful productiveness of the West, and showing them the large portion of this valley would increase their knowledge, enlarge their views, and could not but result in good to themselves and the people they represent. An effort will be made to take the excursion party from Galveston to New Orleans, via the Gulf, so that they can view the mouth of the Mississippi River, obtain knowledge of the obstructions there, and view the country and its capacities along the banks of the great river above New Orleans.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The present attitude of the Federal Government with regard to the Louisiana disturbances may be summed up as follows: The Acting Secretary of War has instructed Gen. Emery, in command of the Department of the Gulf, not to use troops in any local troubles except to enforce the decisions of the United States Court, and, in the event of the disturbances becoming general, to await the demand of the Governor upon the President for troops. The President has telegraphed here his approval of the action already taken by the Attorney-General and Secretary Robeson, Acting Secretary of War.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

It is now announced that, as soon as practicable after the reorganization of the new Civil Service Commission, the rules prepared by the old Commission will be so modified as to enlarge the authority of the appointing power so as to give greater scope and discretion to the heads of Departments in the selection of subordinates.

TREASURY DECISION.

Numerous letters of inquiry have been received here indicating that the decision of the Treasury Department of the 18th ult., relative to the arbitrary allowance on bottled wines, spirituous liquors, etc., was misunderstood. The Department decided that the 21st section of the act of July 14, 1870, so far as it related to allowances for lockage and breakages, repealed the 59th section of the act of March 2, 1799, only so as to cut off the arbitrary allowances therein prescribed on bottled wines and spirituous liquors, leaving such allowances still to be made on all beer and porter in bottles, and on liquors in casks, under said act of 1799. This is a modification of previous rulings, and was made upon a written opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury, as to how far the latter act repealed the former.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Department of State has arranged for the examination of applicants for Consulates, seventeen in number, under the Civil-Service rules, to fill vacancies.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Alexander Powell, colored, messenger in the warehouse division of the Custom-House, has been promoted to a $1,200 clerkship under the Civil Service Rules. He is the first colored man to serve as clerk in the customs service at this port.

Eleven converts were received into the Roman Catholic fold in St. Mary's Church this evening. The most prominent was the Rev. Dr. Dakin, a Methodist preacher of some renown. The ceremony was very impressive, and the church was packed to suffocation.

The terrible outrage on Mr. Mendelbaum in a gambling den, on Wednesday, has stirred up the police, and to-night they ordered all places of this class on the Bowery to close up. The order was promptly obeyed.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 20.—It is understood that a new paper is to be started, in Brooklyn by Hon. Demas Barnes, and is to be a high-toned 4-cent morning daily.

David Goodrich, father of the murdered man, declares that the pistol found by the body of Charles Goodrich was not the property of the latter. Goodrich's pistol had an ivory handle, while that of the one found is wood.

The affairs of the Bull's Head Bank are said to be progressing favorably. A meeting of depositors will be held on Tuesday, for the consideration of their interests. The day of the opening of the bank will probably be formally announced this week.

A wholesale jail delivery occurred at Washington, Pa., last evening. Among the prisoners who escaped was Briceland, the murderer. Pursuit was made in all directions, and intense excitement prevailed.

CLEVELAND.

Judicial Interference in Behalf of Two Girls Detained in a Catholic Asylum.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—A writ of habeas corpus was granted to-day by the Probate Court of this city, to two girls named Martha and Mary Kelley, aged 16 and 18 years, taken from the Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Harmon street, and given into the custody of their mother, who testified that her daughters were placed in the Asylum ten years ago by force and violence, their father, since dead, being a Catholic, and she a Protestant. She had gone to the Asylum for her children, and, being refused, applied to the Court for assistance.

Turf Notes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 20.—In addition to the members' cup, which is to be run for on the fourth day of the Jerome Park meeting, a new race for gentlemen riders has been arranged. It will be open to hacks, the property of members, who have not been in a training stable since January 1, to carry welter weights, three-quarters of a mile.

The Prospect Park Association is to be made a stock concern, with a capital of $400,000. Under the present management the Park is controlled by a dozen or fourteen Directors, who own all the stock.

The purses of the Monument Park Association, of Long Branch, which have heretofore closed July 15, will hereafter close on the 15th of August.

The Board of Appeals has reviewed at length the rules adopted by the Drivers' Association. Points of difference will probably be amicably settled.

Erie Investigation.

NEW YORK, April 19.—At the Erie investigation to-day, Thomas Shearman, associate counsel with Field for Fisk & Gould, testified: Mr. Gould told him, just before the coup d' etat in 1867, that he (Gould) could fix matters with Attorney-General Barlow, and that he had been paying him an installment of the $35,000 contracted for. Simon Stevens told the witness that Barlow demanded $100,000 of Gen. Sickles as compensation for his services in the revolution of the Erie Directory, and for procuring a repeal of the Classification act. Witness knew that Barlow lobbied strenuously at Albany for the Erie Directory. Mr. Shearman also stated that Stevens informed him that money had been carried to Attorney-General Barlow by Wheaton H. Peckham, and that while he (Stevens) was Foreman of the Grand Jury, and was about to make an investigation, as to whether Peckham had divided with Barlow a $10,000 fee received in the Tweed trial, when the Grand Jury was suddenly discharged.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Further Particulars of the Stonington Horror.

BOSTON, April 20.—All injured by the Stonington railway disaster, who have reached this city, are reported to be doing well. Some 300 men were employed yesterday in rebuilding the bridge and getting the wrecked engine and cars out of the chasm, and work was continued to-day.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A special gives additional particulars of the Stonington disaster. The train left Stonington about thirty-five minutes late, and was running at the rate of forty miles per hour. As it approached the bridge, the fireman and engine-driver became aware of the existence of the watery gulf before them, but saw the danger too late to prevent the disaster, or even save their own lives by leaping from the engine. The locomotive jumped the gap, about 30 feet wide, and landed on the other side, in a sand-bank, plunging into it with such force as to wreck her completely. Some idea of her speed may be ascertained from the fact that a piece of rail was broken up and shot through the boiler so that it remained like a shaft exposed at both ends. The engineer, William Guild, when discovered, was between the driving-wheel and engine, there being but just enough of his body left to identify him. The fireman, George Eldridge, was crushed to a jelly. There were about eighty passengers, and the scene can better be imagined than described. As the overturned stoves and lamps set fire to the woodwork, cries for assistance rent the air from the smoking caldron. Frantic husbands were calling for wives, and wives for husbands, sons, and daughters. Some escaped through the car windows; others were pulled out of the water below, while many more were writhing beneath the ruins. One man, with his body partly out of the window, could extricate himself no further, and was calling wildly, "Oh, save me, I am burning to death." His screams and moans were not heeded, and death put an end to his sufferings.

When Mr. Allen met his death, he was standing on the front platform of a car, and, as the train struck, his foot was caught in the grappling-iron, and in this condition he was burned to death.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, April 20—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather
Chicago	29.93	41	calm	clear
Cincinnati	29.91	47	N W, fresh	clear
Davenport	30.00	43	N W, fresh	clear
Denver	30.06	51	S, gentle	clear
Duluth	......	..	....	......
LaCrosse	......	..	....	......
Marquette	29.96	25	N W, gentle	clear
Milwaukee	29.88	35	N E, gentle	fair
Omaha	30.05	45	calm	clear
St. Paul	......	..	....	......
Toledo	29.83	38	W, fresh	clearing
Cairo	......	..	....	......
Cheyenne	30.02	45	calm	clear
Detroit	29.83	37	N, gentle	lt snow
Pembina	......	..	....	......
Yankton	......	..	....	......
Fort Garry	......	..	....	......

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The local storms in Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan will extend northeastward with diminishing force on Monday, and will possibly entirely disappear. For New England and the northern portion of the Middle States, cool, northerly winds, and cloudy or partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lakes, northeast winds, backing to northwest. For the Upper Lakes, increasing northwesterly winds and clear weather. For the South Atlantic States and Virginia, south and west winds with rising temperature. For the Middle and Atlantic States, easterly winds and local rains during Sunday night, followed on Monday by northwest and southwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—It is raining here to-night; also at Petaluma, San Leandro, Yreka, Redding, Santa Barbara, Stockton, Napa Valley, Gilroy, Monterey, Sacramento, and Maysville. The rain is welcome, as the crops of grain in many sections began to suffer severely.

NEBRASKA.

Unknown Suicide—Sad Details of the Great Storm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, April 19.—Two miles west of Papillon, Neb., near the railroad track, was found the body of a man with a bullet-hole through his breast. It is supposed he committed suicide, as a pistol was lying by his side. He was a German, name unknown.

Every day brings startling news of the late storm throughout this State, whole families being among the missing. Dead bodies are being recovered every day wherever the storm raged with the greatest violence.

The Knights of Pythias.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., April 20.—The Supreme Lodge of the World closed its session yesterday evening. The first three days were consumed in discussing the case of the State of Pennsylvania, which had been placed in charge of a District Deputy, owing to the suspension of its Grand Lodge for insubordination, having sustained the decisions of the Supreme Chancellor. The Supreme Lodge, in compliance with law and his orders, permitted the State to re-enter the body through its representatives. Pittsburgh has been selected as the city for the next session of the Supreme Lodge. A new and handsome banner has been adopted. A Grand Lecturer for each State was created by law. The proposed parade head-dress for Knights has been referred to a committee, to report at the next session. Past Grand Chancellor B. B. Usher, of Aurora, Ill., presented a new installation ceremony, which was unanimously adopted.

RICHMOND, Va., April 20.—The Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, adjourned to-night to meet at Pittsburgh on the 3d of April, 1874.

Obituary.

BOSTON, April 20.—The Hon. Jno. Chapman died yesterday at his residence in Salem, aged 80. He was for several years editor of the Salem *Gazette*.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 20.—George Bliss, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Springfield, died last night, aged 80. From 1850 to 1852 he was President of the Michigan Southern Road; in 1853 and 1854 President of the Chicago & Mississippi; and again, from 1863 till he retired from active business in 1860, President of the Michigan Southern. He was also an active director of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad in its early history.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, April 20.—In an affray between negroes last night, arising out of a game of cards, two were shot through the breast and one badly cut in the back by a razor. Two of the wounded are in a dangerous condition.

The Arizona Mission is moving rapidly. Seven thousand men have been called for the purpose. A new Judge arrived.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—BEEVES—The leading features of this week's market have been similar to those of last week. The market opened dull on Thursday, with small attendance of buyers, and the sales of that day aggregated only a few hundred head, though the attendance on the following day was much larger. Buying was not rapid until Saturday, when the market was broken down, and selling quite rapid. Receipts for the week by rail number 551 cars, or 9,367 head, against 585 cars, or 9,945 head last week. In average quality the offerings were much inferior to those of last week.

WORKING OXEN—Only a few yokes have been seen in the market, and found ready buyers at the market price. The demand for them is good, at 5@6½c for common to fair, and 6½c for fancy.

MILCH COWS—The supply this week numbers full 80 head, and the market ruled dull up to this morning, when life was infused into it by local dealers, who took about 30 head in a bunch at about $40.00@52.50. Selection prices range from $40.00@60.00, including the calf.

VEAL CALVES—The receipts this week have been large, estimated at 1,500 head.

WASHINGTON.

A Model United States Judge.

Sketch of a "Metropolitan" Preacher.

A Recapitulation of Abuses—Newspaper Gossip—Aid to Kansas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1873.

What do you think of a Judge of a United States District Court who will begin a letter in this ignorant and unfeeling way? I commend it to the *Between-Puddles*, which is dangerously addicted to the same kind of rhetoric:

JUDGE'S ROOM, UNITED STATES COURT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO, CLEVELAND, March 27, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I wrote you yesterday, on my return from an absence of some time, in too feeble terms, of my feelings as regards the death of your father. Yet, as the mortal moves on, so, though we never shall forget him, yet business must be attended to.

This letter is signed C. T. Sherman. This man is a Judge, God save the mark! He is a dangerous instance of the brother-in-law principle in Government. His brother, John Sherman, animated by the selfish policy which degrades public life in our time, had him made a Judge, although he was by character and habits a claim-bummer. The illustrious services of his brother William made only more conspicuous the ignorance and incapacity of this Judge Sherman. The last Congress, with all its imperfections, would have impeached him promptly but for a generally-diffused belief that the family influence would compel his resignation after the recess. The man has the impudence to be publishing cards in the obsequious journals, asking for a stay of public opinion, and particularly amongst writers, in the face of the disclosure of such epistolary performances as the following:

JUDGE'S ROOMS, UNITED STATES COURT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO, CLEVELAND, Jan. 20, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have about come to the conclusion that you have been unsuccessful in bringing those parties to terms in regard to my compensation for services last winter at Washington. If such is your conclusion, please advise me.

I go to Washington in a week or ten days, and the result of your efforts may bear upon my action while there upon the interests of those gentlemen. Let me hear from you on the subject at your earliest convenience.

The proposed action of the Government in relation to the stockholders of the *Credit Mobilier*, of whom your father was one, *may* result in a claim upon the estate. I, however, think it will not. But be firm, and say and do nothing. I will ascertain what is claimed, and what is proposed to be done, and will advise you at the proper time. Very truly, &c.

C. T. SHERMAN.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Esq.

The Supreme Court has been fully canvassed for an opinion as to Sherman's case, and every Judge on the Bench denounces him as unfit to be the occupant of an official position.

DR. NEWMAN.

What kind of man is Dr. Newman?—so writes one of my fairest correspondents. This I know because she curled her capitals, and blacked her eyes, and left a perceptible odor of new-mown hay in the half-sheet of fools-cap. Thrifty goddess, behold the Doctor!

He is a lusty fellow to wrestle with angels, and would break down Jacob's ladder if he set his foot on it to climb to Heaven. He weighs upwards of 200 pounds, and his hips, thighs, back, and belly are adapted to fight at the doors of fairs on free-admission days. A certain kind of oil is resident in his skin, which oozes out in that gracious sort of perfume peculiar to people of professional holiness. His hair is of a fine brown color, worn long, and his features are large, effective, and without sensibility. Broad-shouldered, of good height, well-dressed in blue broadcloth, with a flash of gold somewhere about his watch-fixings, and forwardness, worldliness, and visible goldliness all over him,—such is the hyperbole of a preacher.

The clerical office is, upon occasion, the most needful and healing which man can fill. It brings the oil of balm into the households of people bereaved, and, when physic is done, doctors the mind and heart. The blessed fellowship of a true man in the ministry how well we know who have felt his hand upon us, saying, "My brother, take heart! There is a higher life than this." For the sake of this great remedial and refining office, and to protect it against presumers, the press of the country has, almost with unanimity, condemned the whole course of ostentatious and intriguing procedure of Dr. Newman.

At the centennial celebration of American Methodism, it was resolved to erect at Washington City a church with a grand Latin title of the Metropolitan,—a word which much reminds us of the Roman phrase of the Metropolitan See. To accord with this ambitious edifice, a Metropolitan preacher was demanded. He came to his work with the ambition and unscrupulous assumption of a Jesuit,—which word I use in its critical sense, for some of my acquaintances are members of the Jesuit order, and have much more humility than Dr. Newman. The new clergyman immediately set to work to depopulate the neighboring churches. He took off the Chief Justice from Wesley Chapel; and Mr. Colfax, who was possessed with the Presidency, came over from the First Presbyterian. The building was domineered over by a noisy chime of bells. The tower, which had been begged by one of the sisters from an old gentleman at Baltimore, was ostentatiously inscribed Kelso's Spire. The interior was adorned with cedar of Lebanon and shittim-wood, hauled free from Jerusalem. The preacher appeared to begrudge the choir all the time they spent singing, and wanted to do the whole performance himself. He got himself speedily elected Chaplain of the Senate, and the amount of elocution which he did on week-days was stupendous for to see. His sermons were of the most modern character, with a Mansard roof on top, and a mortgage in the rear. He charged them with assumption like a vase of soda-water. To-day he thundered at the newspaper press, and the next day covered President Grant with oil in the midst of a prayer to Jehovah. He instructed the Senate as to its duty, asked the Lord to give simplicity of wisdom to the Chief Justice, and alluded to the equinoctial storm as the booming "simoom." Determined to be made a Bishop, he undertook office-brokering for the brethren,—some of whom, be it said, would rather collect taxes for Cæsar than be gate-keepers in the house of the Lord; and, at this point, the chief fugleman of the Metropolitan See got into newspaper-correspondence. He fastened upon President Grant like a horse-leech,—this term seems to be appropriate both to the leech and the horse,—and, skimming the horizon for a point of sensation, the Reverend Doctor concluded to convert the Mormons. Properly advertised, he moved in caravan upon those devoted people. His march across the country resembled that of a menagerie, and all the animals, from the monkey to the alligator, were represented in this grand transcontinental fantasy. Of course he made religion ridiculous, and added to old Orson Pratt's Biblical conceit. Failing to accomplish anything, Mr. Newman returned to Washington, and, with unparalleled meanness, proceeded to operate upon the Government and have the Mormons persecuted.

He has been routed in his insidious and audacious attempts to be made a Bishop. His influence in Congress has come to be less than zero. His endeavors to keep the Metropolitan Church, to the prejudice of the general rule which limits a Methodist preacher to three years' local occupation, has been so far a failure that I am told Bishop Simpson expressed his disgust; and Dr. Tiffany, a later incumbent, was so annoyed by Newman's attempt to undermine him that he compelled the Trustees, about one month ago, to put the question to vote before the congregation, and every soul in the house stood up and put a final quietus upon this ambitious clerical demagogue. Newman then retreated into politics, and begged from President Grant the sinecure office called Inspector of Consulates. His wife was appended to the appointment, under the name of M. F. Newman, with an additional salary.

Such has been the career of a man with plentiful talents and no humility. He is irrepressible, and plenty of churches would be glad to get him; but it is respectfully submitted to the Board of Bishops that he lacks the sense to turn this Government into a theocracy. His heft and girth would justify him in applying for the Sergeantcy-at-arms, where he might come near enough to the example of St. Peter to cut off the High Priest's ear.

A REVIEW OF JOBBERY.

The public mind is at last exercised on the subject of scheming and jobbery.

The Credit Mobilier investigation accomplished what many years of unthanked agitation and challenge failed to do. It reached such eminent reputations, and made such general wreck of political prospects and accomplishments, that every class of citizens,—even those who came to scoff,—remained beside their Capitol to pray.

This was the first element of encouragement; for it proved that, in every extremity of the American nation, there is still a public sentiment to be found, and it will rally on the side of good morals and the reputation of the State, if it understands the necessity.

The people must not be blamed if, in the great variety of affairs and investigations, they often look on confused and apathetic. Our Government is so extensive in area, and so diversified in operations, that it requires men of state—statesmen—to keep its machinery in order, and prevent waste, neglect, interference, and incendiarism. No amount of mere honesty and good negative inclination can keep the ship of State headed well to the wind. A reasonable experience in civil affairs, education, and executive capacity are requisite; and it is when the accidents of war and the extremities of political parties bring men without these qualities to the surface, that the enemy of public order and well-regulated government seeks and finds his opportunity.

Such is our present condition. It is to our noble system of schools and our unhampered social civilization that we owe the moderate capacity, even of men of accident, for public affairs. From the time of President Fillmore, all our Chief Magistrates have been of this popular growth. Mr. Lincoln proved to be the possessor of powers extraordinary in their combination, ranging from the jesuitry of the frivolous to the the depth and gravity of the heroic, and at last the tragic. He kept in view great objects of human performance, and showed how profoundly his inherited dea of the equality of rights, and his belief in he destiny of America to protect and teach them, animated his conduct. He bore the sword of the country, while constantly possessed of the ambition to preserve its nationality and expel slavery. His amiable nature added to these achievements the softness and sweetness of a personal mission, and his lofty fate the solemnity of a personal martyrdom. The elements of corruption, inseparable from human nature, had long existed, in a more or less agonized form in the United States, and they waxed in strength and took curious proportions during Mr. Lincoln's Administration. He *was* a statesman, and kept his mind steadily upon the larger objects,—preferring to leave the correction of incidental evils to the Administration which should succeed the war. Had he been of a desponding spirit, and nervous and violent upon errors of omission and commission by the way, we might never have kept in view the main purposes of the War, but would have been demoralized by the ten thousand peculations and intrigues which marked the course of that extraordinary conflict.

It is our province, and the task of statesmanship in our time, to return along the course of those war-ridden years, and to take up these civil grievances, exhibiting them clearly, and correct them unflinchingly. If we do not do so the Union is too great for us, and emancipation has been a mockery.

The opportunities for gain at the public and the general expense, had been too vast during the War to be suddenly extinguished at the peace. President Johnson was as honest personally as President Lincoln, but the division of arms was now succeeded by a conflict of policy, in which the harpies who had studied the Government to take advantage of it, plied between both sides, and, by the common weakness of the Administration and Congress, continued their work. They set up the audacious proposition that the schemes which prevailed in the War, and the grade of taxation consequent upon it, were the declared national policy. A large proportion of the capital and enterprise of the country took the same ground. The currency was maintained in its expanded amount, and war was even declared upon gold, the standard of valuation throughout civilization. High prices were advocated as evidences of National happiness, and, of course, high salaries were demanded to make public and private conditions consistent with each other. The prevalence of money, work, and rank during the War was not suffered to relax, and Congress undertook to supply artificial means of prosperity by laying out schemes, subsidizing and endowing corporations, increasing offices and commissions, and altering the tariff and the tax list. The victorious side in the wrangle about policy was soon represented in Congress by a great number of adventurers, foreigners in the constituency they affected to represent, and shameless and unknown. At this period, the third President of the new era was elected, a brave and victorious soldier, who was in part a pupil and associate of the loose notions of the period. He had a modest person, and this, with his historic exploits, affected the sensibilities of his countrymen, including many of the large men in literature, criticism, and society,—so that this personal sympathy, added to the financial necessities of the time, and the well-organized Northern sentiment of the majority of the people, carried him again into the White House. Whatever might have been the capacity or incapacity of Gen. Grant to direct the law-makers and give example to the laws, he sank into a relatively inconspicuous place almost at the moment of his second inauguration, by the nearly simultaneous exposure of a series of old and new corruptions in Congress, which involved the Vice President of the United States, the Chairmen of the three leading Committees of Congress, the head of the Protection school in public life, half a dozen Senators, and as many members of the House, of both parties.

The Vice President departing, and the new Vice President acceding,—both complicated in the celebrated Credit Mobilier corruption,—confronted the public gaze as actors in the same ceremonial with President Grant, who was waiting to deliver his second inaugural address to the public. Four Senators—Bogy, Clayton, Caldwell, and Pomeroy—were at that moment under accusation of purchasing their seats in the Senate. Three Judges of the United States Courts—Delahay, Sherman, and Durell—were under impeachment or imputation. For complicity in the Credit Mobilier intrigue, the proudest foreheads in the National Legislature were abashed. It was a melancholy and disgraceful spectacle, and it saddened the Capital and cast a cloud over all the country.

COMPLIMENTS.

The editor of the Baltimore *American*—I hope for his own good—has lost his grip on the Federal offices of Baltimore, where the Creswell faction now wholly controls. So much for a great deal of sycophancy!

Harlan's Washington *Chronicle* recently sought to disinter the body of Joseph Gales to give itself editorial respectability; failing in which, it has employed "Maj." B. P. Poore to attack the profession of journalism at large. Of him it may be said, in the words of Artemus Ward: "He had but one tooth, and yet this venerable man played on the bass-drum."

The Boston *Globe* is a success to the extent of invading the province of that remarkable political toady and swashbuckler, the Boston *Journal*, which, for the first year in its history, stops summer dispatches from Washington in 1873.

Along with immature veal and early peas comes the *Kansas Magazine*, referring to the recent religious awakening I gave that State, as the production of a "writer who, if not already notorious, would require no answer here." The bad manners of the longitude attach to this juvenile serial, which requested a free contribution from me for the first number, and received it. Had I followed my bent, which is to temper the article to the shorn lamb, I should have described Kansas political morals as they affected us at the seaboard: The drunken Delahay, with the court-house key in his pocket, taking a doucher from the reformer and literary hen-wren, Ingalls, over the grave of Jim Lane; in the background, Caldwell, York, Subsidy Pom, and Sid Clark are erecting a church in the Black Bob lands for the Rev. Mr. Kalloch; and the rest of the population is writing letters to Senator Edmond Ross, threatening him with assassination if he does not commit perjury to the extent of voting for Johnson's conviction. Nothing is charged for this second gratuitous contribution!

THE SUPERSCRIPTION OF CÆSAR.

It is disagreeable to hear office-holders under the Administration express themselves unguardedly at times about the country. While abating nothing of their dislike to people who undertake to disturb the party security, they frankly say that the country is about being beached; that Communism is developing and organizing to such an extent as to counteract the most perfect organization which more political parties can attain; that, in twenty years, we will cease to buy anything from Europe, and will get no European emigration; and that we must then turn about as an intermediate continent, and face Asia, and test the security of our system under Asiatic immigration. These things show that under merely party discipline, with the present Executive standing as the high example, affairs are losing consistency, and the very stability of the country is depressed by the utter want of capacity at the top. Much laughter has been bestowed on John Tyler, Millard Filmore, and Frank Pierce, and some other gentlemen who succumbed to tremendous opposition in Congress and the country; but we should be at our worst when the President is supported by the commercial elements and the really good class of folks, while his own office-holders and chiefs of bureaus, and even Cabinet Ministers, laugh as loud as they dare when his name is mentioned. What a family history! One brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, who is not capable of keeping a second-class tavern in a third-class town; another brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia; a third, Minister abroad for the purpose of being ridiculous; a fourth, the celebrated Mr. Corbin, inoffensive only by being hidden away.

POINTS.

When a man writes a notorious fact for a newspaper, Cheap Jack has a way of dismissing it as a mere sensation. The more interesting you make your matter, the more imputation it gets as sensational. To be entirely reliable and entirely dull are synonymous, for in that case you may offend nobody. I have had my attention called by one of your readers to a few sensational paragraphs from the notorious Edmund Burke,—a man whom we all know to have been of such a character that, instead of drawing his back-pay out of the country on the gentlemanly principle of grand larceny, he would have been in our day, perhaps, a mere writer of editorials. Here is what Mr. Burke says on political preaching:

POLITICS AND THE PULPIT.

Supposing, however, that something like moderation were visible in this political sermon; yet politics and the pulpit are terms that have little agreement. No sound ought to be heard in the Church but the healing voice of Christian charity. The cause of civil liberty and civil government gains as little as that of religion by this confusion of duties. Those who quit their proper character to assume what does not belong to them, are, for the greater part, ignorant both of the character they leave, and of the character they assume. Wholly unacquainted with the world in which they are so fond of meddling, and inexperienced in all its affairs on which they pronounce with so much confidence, they have nothing of politics but the passions they excite. Surely the Church is a place where one day's truce ought to be allowed to the dissensions and animosities of mankind.

* * * * *

Your legislators, in everything new, are the very first who have founded a commonwealth upon gaming, and infused this spirit into it as its very vital breath. The great object in these politics is to metamorphose France from a great kingdom into one great playtable; to turn its inhabitants into a nation of gamesters; to make speculation as extensive as life; to mix it with all its concerns; and to divert the whole of the hopes and fears of the people from their usual channels into the impulses, passions, and superstitions of those who live on chances. They loudly proclaim their opinion, that this, their present system of a Republic, cannot possibly exist without this kind of gaming-fund; and that the very thread of its life is spun out of the staple of these speculations. The old gaming in funds was mischievous enough, undoubtedly; but it was so only to individuals. Even when it had its greatest extent, in the Mississippi and South Sea, it effected but few, comparatively; where it extends further, as in lotteries, the spirit has but a single object. But where the law, which in most circumstances forbids, and in none countenances, gaming is itself debauched so as to reverse its nature and policy, and expressly to force the subject to this destructive table, by bringing the spirit and symbols of gaming into the minutest matters, and engaging everybody in it, and in everything, a more dreadful epidemic-distemper of that kind is spread than yet has appeared in the world. With you, a man can neither earn or buy his dinner without a speculation. What he receives in the morning will not have the same value at night. What he is compelled to take as pay for an old debt will not be received as the same when he comes to pay a debt contracted by himself; nor will it be the same when, by prompt payment, he would avoid contracting any debt at all. Industry must wither away. Economy must be driven from your country. Careful provision will have no existence. Who will labor without knowing the amount of his pay? Who will study to increase what none can estimate? Who will accumulate when he does not know the value of what he saves? If you abstract it from its uses in gaming, to accumulate your paper wealth would be not the providence of a man, but the distempered instinct of a jackdaw.

GATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COMPROMISE WITH PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Senator Boutwell was interviewed to-day regarding the compromise with Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, for $271,000 on the charge against that firm of undervaluation of invoices. He denies that the compromise was a forced one. When an invoice is tainted with fraud in any part, the whole invoice is liable to seizure and confiscation. The offenses charged were small in comparison to the amount finally paid, but suspicion attached to invoices amounting to over $100,000. The matter was well worked up by the special agents, and several invoices amounting to $271,000 were charged as undervalued. Phelps, Dodge & Co. wrote at once to the Secretary offering to pay the whole amount, but asserted their innocence of any fraud or fraudulent intent. The Secretary did not entertain the proposition a moment. He said the Government did not stand in the attitude of a bully, or determined to take advantage of a citizen; that the matter should go to the courts, where the defendants would have an opportunity of proving their innocence. He further stated that the Department never compromised with parties claiming to be innocent, and only upon admission of guilt could a compromise be entertained. Upon this the firm forwarded their check for $271,000, withdrew their former letter, and thus virtually admitted that all the charges were true. Mr. Boutwell was not satisfied with this settlement. He wanted it to go to the courts, but all he asked was conceded. The request to go to court was refused, and it was not the Secretary's funeral. Generally the innocent man who is charged in this way by the government, insists upon going to court and delays the final payment until he is compelled to settle. The explanation of Phelps, Dodge & Co. is looked upon by the Treasury officials as a weak device to gain public approval of their course.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Philadelphia *Press* of to-day has an editorial demanding the organization of a new party in Pennsylvania to protect the people from the railroads, the rings, and the political sharpers who are enriching themselves at the expense of the people. It states that, so long as the party organizations are kept up in their present state, there can be no reform or relief. It adduces the last Legislature as evidence to show that nothing can be expected but corruption from the Republicans.

BINGHAM.

The friends of John A. Bingham are confidently claiming that he will either be appointed to the Japanese or Italian mission in the course of the next few months.

UNPAID SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The school teachers here had a meeting to-day to take some action with regard to their pay, which is now several months in arrears, notwithstanding the fact that an appropriation was made by the Legislature of the District, at its last session, to provide for their salaries. The money, as has been heretofore stated, was otherwise used by the District authorities. The meeting passed a resolution that the Legislature be petitioned to pass a law providing that such part of the taxes as is appropriated for the payment of teacher's salaries, be set apart and sacredly held for that sole use and purpose.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

Recovery of Money and Valuables from the Bodies of the Found.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 19.—A southeast rain storm prevails to-day, and it is not likely any work can be done at the wreck of the Atlantic. The Collector of Customs has received several more lots of money and valuables, taken from the bodies, including the following: A pocket-book, containing thirty-four sovereigns and some papers, showing the owner to have been G. D. Murray, who with his wife and children had been passengers for Chicago; a savings-bank book of the State Bank, of Chicago, showing a balance of $553.37 to the credit of William Green; a first bill of exchange for 10 thalers, drawn by MacGregor, Iowa, on Benhard Behrend, at Casslin, Prussia, in favor of Augusta Meyers, and a letter from Meyers to Behrend, requesting payment; a railway ticket indorsed with the name of Auton Gun.

New Postal Regulations.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The third section of the Postal Appropriation act of last session repeals all laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever, from and after June 30. Under this law, quarterly prepayments of postage will be required on all newspapers, exchanges, and country newspapers, the same as is now, and will be then required in the case of all mail subscriptions, namely: 5 cents per quarter for weekly newspapers, 30 cents per quarter for papers published six times per week, and 35 cents per quarter for daily papers, prepayment per quarter or per year, to be made either at the office where mailed or at the office where delivered. In other words, the same rule will be applied to all newspapers, by whomsoever sent or received.

The Eureka Tragedy.

PEORIA, Ill., April 19.—The National *Democrat* of this city will contain to-morrow morning the secret correspondence between the Rev. Workman and Mrs. Hodges, murdered at Eureka, Ill. The letters prove beyond a doubt the guilty and criminal intercourse, if not the absolute consummation of their intentions, showing Workman to be one of the most licentious, as well as the greatest scoundrel of the age.

Sentenced to Death.

GEORGETOWN, Del., April 19.—The jury in the case of the negro, Joe Burton, on trial for committing a rape on the little daughter of Mr. Lanks, of Rehobath, to-day rendered a verdict of guilty, and Burton was sentenced to be hanged on June 20th next.

FOREIGN.

SAN SALVADOR.

PANAMA, April 11.—The intelligence received by previous mails from the north, is not only confirmed but comes to a climax, with the entire destruction of the capital of San Salvador and ruin of a population of forty thousand people. The first really violent shock occurred on the 4th of March, at about 5 p. m., destroying many houses. The quaking continued at frequent intervals until the morning of the 19th, when, at 2 a. m., two light shocks, succeeded by a heavy one, destroyed the entire city.

Sopopango, Ilapango, San Tomas, and Santa Teca have all suffered to a lesser extent, as well as every town within a radius of twenty miles. Fortunately, owing to the alarm of the 4th, such residents as had not left the city were living in the patois or in the public plaza, hence the number of lives lost, though great, was diminished. Only two buildings—the Hotel del Plaque and the Government Palace, are left standing. The loss is estimated at $12,000,000. The aggregate killed and wounded is 500.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The *Herald* has a letter from San Salvador, dated March 24, giving the following particulars: "The ground is still shaking slightly at intervals. On the road out of the city to a place called Cedro there are large tracts where the ground looks as if it had been newly plowed, while in other parts there are cracks and fissures. Loyapango and Ilapango, two neighboring villages, are entirely down; even the straw houses have shared the fate of the more substantial edifices. At San Martin, only the church and a couple of old houses are down, while on the road thence to Cojutepeque almost every building has been destroyed. Cojutepeque itself has not been injured.

Shortly after the severe shock a fire broke out in a riuned drug store, and had it not been for the energy displayed by the President, who directed the work which was resulted in its extinguishment and took charge of one hose, it is more than probable that what the earthquake left undestroyed the flames would have consumed.

No foreigners have been injured.

In some few cases, roofs have remained standing, supported by the uprights, but in every case all the tiles have been shaken off. A couple of thieves, who attempted to ply their vocation while ruin was rife, were promptly shot by order of the President. A great deal of material will be good for rebuilding; and for this reason the Government has issued a decree that the Capital will not be removed as many had supposed it would be. A decree has also been issued permitting the people to squat on all vacant lots.

San Miguel, Santa Anna, and other towns, which did not feel the effects of the earthquake, immediately forwarded liberal supplies of money and provisions, which were very scarce here for a couple of days."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A Panama letter of the 11th inst., just received, says: A revolution took place here on the morning of the 5th inst, headed by Senor Alzpura, commander of the State troops, and half brother of ex-President Correoso. The revolution commenced in Arabal, where the revolutionists declared in favor of Demazo Cervera, former prefect of Aspinwall, as provisional President. Cervera is also a relative of Correoso. The Revolutionists entered the city and arrested President Meira in the Government House without opposition. It was known the evening before that a revolution would take place, and word was sent to the interior by steamer on the 4th. On the 5th a collision took place between the National and State troops arising from a demand made by Col. Vegel, of the National forces, for the custody of President Meira. One on each side was killed.

Cervera has issued his proclamation as President, backed by the State troops. Meira, who is in the custody of national troops, proclaims himself President. Correoso, now Minister to Central America, resides in China. He will return on the 4th to Panama, when, no doubt, the general election will be held, and he will be declared the Constitutional President.

The United States steamer Kansas has arrived here from Greytown.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Panama *Star and Herald* says families are packing up and looking for places of refuge from the city, believing that the party outside the walls will execute the threats of fire and slaughter, so freely indulged in by their leading orators.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 19.—The Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, the Nestor of the Commons, and for some time member of the Cabinet, has withdrawn therefrom, and leaves to-day for his own Province, to enter upon his duties as Lieutenant-Governor. It is understood that his successor will be the Hon. James Macdonald, of Picton.

The Legislative bodies of Manitoba and the North-west Territories have presented the Governor-General with an address.

The Senate has at length disposed of the Pacific Railway question, and adopted the following amendment to Senator McPherson's resolutions, by a vote of yeas, 44; nays, 13:

Resolved, That under the powers conferred by Parliament in its last session, the Governor in Council having granted a charter and contract to a company to construct the Pacific Railway, which charter and contract is in full force, it is inexpedient, with a view to the early commencement of the railway and keeping of faith with British Columbia, having regard to the terms upon which that Province united itself with the Dominion, to consider any of the resolutions now on the table of the House, and that the House therefore proceed to the order of the day next after said resolutions.

The Honorable Tilley's motion to legalize the issue of debentures for the completion of the ship canal in Lake St. Peter, near Montreal, receives much opposition from the Quebec interest.

The Grand Trunk arrangements act meets with strong opposition.

MONTREAL, April 19.—The Governor-General has been petitioned for a Commission of Inquiry of the facts submitted to the Court of Queen's Bench regarding the condition of Edward Coates for arson, the petitioner claiming to have established his innocence.

TORONTO, April 19.—A woman named Armstrong, yesterday, shot a servant girl who was in illicit intercourse with her husband. She is likely to live, though she has lost her eye, and is suffering considerably.

The Canada Air Line Railway is closed to traffic for the present to permit of ballasting.

The Dominion Government have abolished the tolls from freights on vessels passing through the Burlington Bay Canal at the head of Lake Ontario.

A dispatch to the *Globe* from Fort Garry, Manitoba, announces that the Sioux Indian scare report was got up by the Hudson Bay Company, to profit their own business.

Seeding has commenced in the western part of that province.

HALIFAX, April 19.—The two banks which suspended at Liverpool, N. S., are expected to resume business shortly.

MONTREAL, April 19.—Lower part of this city is submerged, also the greater part of Griffintown, the sidewalks of which have floated away, and boats are paddled about the streets. At the village of La Prairie, owing to the sudden rise of the river, the ice was driven in with great violence, and destroyed a number of houses. No lives lost.

ITALY.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 19.—A private despatch has been received here to-day saying that the Pope died on Monday last, but that the fact has been kept secret to avoid any public agitation respecting his successor until the matter should have been decided in Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 19.—One hundred thousand sovereigns were taken from the Bank of England to-day for New York. Apprehensions exist that further shipments will lead to an increase in the bank rate of discount.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 17.—An official telegram announces the defeat of the insurgent band of Calixto Garcia, on the 15th. Gen. Riguelme states that twenty-one insurgents and four Spaniards were killed, and thirteen Spaniards wounded.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—The railway between Constantinople and Adrianople has been completed, and trains are now running.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 19.—Prince Albrecht, nephew of the Emperor, was married to-day to Princess Mary, of Saxe-Altenburg. The ceremonies were of a grand character. This evening the royal couple were escorted from the white hall to the nuptial chamber by a torch-light procession.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 19.—The volunteers in Malaga mutinied yesterday, refusing to obey their officers. Great excitement prevailed in the city. The leaders were finally arrested and imprisoned, when order was restored.

The Carlists in the northern provinces continue to stop railway trains and rob passengers.

Saballi's force passed through Ripall, closely pursued by Republicans. France has given permission for transportation across the French territory of rifles and ammunition for Puigcerda.

Examination of the Supposed Murderer of Gen. Hindman.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 19.—Louis Vaughan, alias Frank Burdett, charged with the assassination of Gen. Hindman, at Helena, Ark., on the night of Sept. 27, 1868, was brought before Judge Halsey, of the Second Circuit Court, to-day, on a writ of habeas corpus. J. D. Adams appeared on behalf of the prisoner, and Judge Charles W. Adams and Col. Coyce Young for the prosecution. Mrs. Mary Hindman, wife of the deceased, was the principal witness. She identified the prisoner as the man calling himself Frank Burdett, claiming to be the son of a former Police Commissioner, and who had written her several letters asking her to come to Memphis and he would reveal the whole plot of the assassination of her husband. On the night of the 15th inst. he came to her room at the hotel and told her in the presence of Judge Morgan that the party who killed Gen. H. was hired to do it by John P. Moore and Dr. Linthecum, of Helena; that his motive in disclosing the plot was partially from conscience, but principally from revenge, as Dr. Lenthecum had tried to poison him last summer, when he was sick; that on the night of the assassination he and the man who fired the shot, after loading a double-barreled shot-gun in a blacksmith-shop near the General's house, went into the yard, leaving Lenthecum holding the horses outside. He saw the General through the window, sitting in a rocking-chair, smoking his pipe. His back was to them, and they went to another window, where they had a view of his side face. When the gun was fired, he heard her shrieks, and would have given the world to recall ten minutes. He then mounted a horse, and made his way to Morianna and thence to Tennessee. He also stated that he had a photograph of her house and all the parties concerned. When asked who fired the shot he said he would ask Capt. Olen Dunning and return in two hours, and she should know all. He then asked her if she had told any one in regard to his letters. She had told him she came near making a confident of Linthecum, and he exclaimed, "My God, if you had, he would have had me murdered." Linthecum had taken him to Helena to kill Hindman. The letters written by Vaughan were shown witness and identified.

On cross-examination she said Vaughan told Judge Morgan he did not want money; revenge was what he wanted, and meant to have it. Witness was then questioned in regard to the assassination of her husband, and was very much affected in detailing the bloody work. She was accompanied by her little son, who had just gotten out of his father's lap when the fatal shot was fired. Chief of Police Athey identified the letters. He said Vaughan told him they were written at the instance of other parties. When asked why he did not return to see Mrs. Hindman, as he promised, on Saturday night, he said because the police chased him when he went to the *Appeal* office to get the letter. Had known prisoner for eight months, first as Flowers, then as Vaughan. Had proffered his services as a detective when the safe in the police office was robbed, but had no confidence in his honesty. When he arrested him last Sunday, Vaugan remarked, "You have fooled me about those Hindman letters."

Detective Harrey Cranmer testified about the same. Had known prisoner by his different aliases. That when Vaughan was arrested told him he had written the letters, but was very reticent about matters.

Mrs. Quackenbush, of Nashville, testified that she was mother of the prisoner, and that his name was Lewis Vaughan.

Several other witnesses were introduced, but nothing of importance was elicited. Several depositions were offered to prove the prisoner was at work at Sailor's Nest, near Clarksville, Tenn., at the time of the murder.

After a lengthy argument, Judge Halsey remanded the prisoner to jail to await a requisition from the Governor of Arkansas, which is on the way.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

SPRINGFIELD, April 19.—In the hurry of last night's session, the House passed a bill to amend Sec. 9 of the act to provide for the exercise of the right of eminent domain, approved July 1, 1872. The bill, as passed, reads as follows:

Sec. 9. Said jury shall, at the request of either party, go upon the land sought to be taken or damaged, in person, and examine the same, and after hearing the proofs offered, make their report in writing, and the same shall be subject to amendment by the jury, under the direction of the court or the Judge, as the case may be, so as to clearly set forth and show the compensation ascertained to each person thereto entitled, and the said verdict shall thereupon be recorded.

This omits from the present law the following:

Provided, That no benefits or advantages which may accrue to lands or property, shall be set-off against or deducted from such compensation in any case.

Thus meaning that the old fight between special assessments and general taxation was resumed.

Mr. Massie moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed.

Mr. Shaw denounced the bill as violating all principles of justice, by paying a man for taking his property, by telling him that what remained was increased in value by the improvement.

Mr. Armstrong defended the bill, and believed it was equitable that the property-owners should bear the burden of improvements that increased the value of their property.

Mr. Hay said the bill simply left the matter where it was before the present law passed, where it had been for years.

Mr. Cassedy favored the bill, and moved to table the motion to reconsider which was lost. The bill was reconsidered and postponed for future consideration.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

The Sub-committee of the Senate Railroad Committee have reversed the action of the full Committee, by rejecting the Donahue bill, and taking to their bosom the House bill. When they met, Mr. Sandford made a motion to that effect. Mr. Whiting favored it, and Mr. Donahue could not consistent with his modesty too urgently push his own bill, so he rather inclined to give way, and the House bill was taken up, Mr. Dow and Mr. Steele fighting the movement to the last. Then there was a big talk on the bill, and it was decided to strike out the eighth section, providing that the Railroad Commissioners should fix schedules. General conversation developed an opposition to the fifth section, providing for recovering the fines provided in the fourth section, in an action of debt, and to the third section, defining unjust discriminations. Some minor alterations were suggested, and the bill referred to Mr. Sanford to prepare amendments. The bill will be apt to undergo a complete metamorphosis before it comes back to the Senate. In short, it will be trimmed, and cut, and lopped, and pruned into more compact compass. It will be licked into shape so like the Donahue bill that they will be a pair of twins. The rejection of the original Donahue measure by the Subcommittee was a stroke of policy, a tub thrown to the whale, as the House, which is afflicted with a sense of its own dignity, would deem it an insult, were the Donahue bill to be returned. There are some stubborn members who will be against receiving anything but the House bill complete from the Senate; but on the other hand, there is a large number who voted for the bill because they were afraid of their constituents, who will jump for joy if the Senate amends it. What the result will be is exceedingly dubious.

REVISION.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution for a committee of two Senators, three Representatives, and the present Revision Commission to take charge of the revision and report at the next session of the Legislature, or to its successor.

DEDUCTING INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. Gordon introduced a bill providing that farmers when listing their live stock for taxation,—cattle, horses, mules, sheep and hogs—shall be permitted to deduct all bona fide indebtedness on the same. This savors of special legislation. If the principle is good for the farmer, is it not good for everybody else?

THE RAILROAD SQUABBLE.

The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad people are here endeavoring to persuade the Governor of the propriety of vetoing the bill, which the Chicago, Lafayette & Cincinnati Company got passed while they were napping. The bill went through by default; there was no one to oppose it,—an innocent measure, a measure of justice, it was claimed to be, and nothing was said to the contrary. While the bill may nor may not subserve the ends of justice, it was undoubtedly legislation for a particular purpose, and is another instance of the inclination to get back in the old rut of special legislation.

ADJOURNMENT.

The defeat of the intention of the House to hold an adjourned session is in the power of the Senate, and, as a majority of that body can earn more than $5 a day by pursuing their usual avocations, there is some slight hope that they will refuse to concur with the House.

THE PARK BILL.

The West Side Park bill will come up on its passage in the House next week, and probably go through. The measure has been divested of much of its original sin, and is not very objectionable in its present attenuated condition. When it first came here it was a barefaced robbery, and the fact that the Commissioners indorsed its iniquities cast a cloud of suspicion over it, and made its subsequent progress tedious and difficult. The Senate will have to concur in the amendments of the House, and will probably do so, though Mr. Kehoe is still on the war-path, and flourishing his tomahawk against the bill.

THE REPORTING MONOPOLY.

The bill repealing the Cook County reporting monopoly was ordered to a third reading in the House, and will pass. Nearly every Cook County member is in favor of it, being naturally desirous of relieving the tax-payers of a blood-sucking monopoly for which there is neither reason nor excuse. The County Commissioners ordered the County Treasurer not to pay bills against the county for reporting. The interested parties appealed to the Supreme Court. It is understood that it has been decided that so long as the law remains unrepealed, the monopoly will live and thrive as heretofore. Hence the necessity for its repeal.

A HOLIDAY.

The House adjourned at noon, nearly all the members going home. The example set by the Senate in adjourning till Monday had a demoralizing effect. At this stage of the session two days' idleness is next to criminal.

WAGES EXEMPT FROM GARNISHMENT.

The following bill is before the House:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Sec 14 of an act entitled "An act in regard to garnishment," approved March 12, 1872, be so amended as to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. The wages and services of a defendant, being the head of a family, and residing with or supporting the same, to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars, shall be exempt from garnishment; nor shall any garnishee proceeding after its commencement be extended or continued so as to cover or include wages for services accruing and becoming due after the service of the garnishee process in said cause."

NEW YORK.

The Goodrich Mystery—The Gas-Strikers Want to Go to Work—Held for Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The father of Charles Goodrich, who was so mysteriously murdered in Brooklyn, a short time ago, visited the Coroner's office to-day, and asked to be permitted to see the pistol found by his son's side. He said he knew his son's pistol well, and that this was not it. This has a black handle, while the butt of his son's was white. The authorities have all along been proceeding on the belief that the pistol was the murdered man's, his brother having said it looked very much like it. The discovery, it is thought, will afford a nearer clue to the murderer.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Mr. James M. Brown, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, stated that the Committee, at its meeting to-night, adopted resolutions favoring the new charter as a whole, although some clauses were objectionable; notably that one which makes part of the organic law the retention of certain men in office. Gov. Dix will, however, be asked by the Committee to sanction the charter and make it a law, as its passage by the Legislature is good evidence that the people, when they choose to make their power manifest, are superior to any combination of mere politicians. Mr. Brown regards the charter, in many respects, as a genuine triumph of the Committee of Seventy.

Steamship Calabria, which started for Liverpool to-day, returned this evening with machinery disabled.

A Lucky Find.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 19.—In tearing down an out-building at the Farboro House, to-day, Nathan Field, a colored waiter, found a package containing some $20,000 in old State notes and Confederate bonds, and $500 in gold and silver; also, two watches. No clue as to when the package was placed there, or by whom, can be ascertained.

RAILROAD HORROR.

STONINGTON, Ct., April 19.—The steamer Stonington arrived here at about 2 o'clock this morning. There were about 170 passengers, who took the 2:30 train from this place for Providences and Boston. At Richmond switch, a dam across a small mill-stream had been carried away, letting the water from Ennis Pond, which supplies the power for a grist-mill, down upon the railroad bridge, located about 300 feet distant, completely washing it away. No one lived near the pond, so that the breaking away of the dam was not known until the train was thrown into the chasm. One of the iron rails on the opposite track was driven completely through the engine. William Guile, engineer, and George Eldridge, fireman, died at their posts, and their charred remains have been taken from the wrecked engine. The former leaves a family.

The killed are very much disfigured. Seven bodies have been recovered. Conductor Orrin Gardiner escaped. Thomas Nolan, the through brakeman, was seriously injured in the thigh. All the other brakemen escaped with slight injuries. The killed, as far as recognized in addition to those mentioned, are: Albert Allen, Providence; Jerry Camerer, Boston; John Callihan, New York.

There are about thirty-five wounded, some of whom seriously. It is thought several bodies have been washed down by the stream, as the flood was probably at its height.

The engine made a fearful leap, passing over the stream, and imbedding itself in the opposite embankment.

Three passenger cars only were burned, two first-class cars and one second-class. The other three cars burned were what railroad men call "baggage flats." The three cars that contained the baggage and express crates were what prevented greater loss of life.

Conductor Gardiner was jammed in between the seats by the shock, but avoided a double disaster by immediately calling out for some one to go back with the signal of danger for the mail train, which was just behind and approaching at a rapid speed.

Jonas Holstrom, a passenger, gives the following account of the accident:

He was on the left-hand side of the rear end of the car, and in front of him on the opposite side, near the stove, were two young men, apparently from 20 to 25 years of age, and directly behind them was Benjamin R. Knapp, Jr., of Boston. Holstrom, immediately after the shock, heard the young men and Knapp call for help to extricate them, as they were wounded, and held fast by the splintered portions of the preceding car. On reaching Knapp, it was found that one of his legs was injured; and Holstrom and several others set about to extricate him and the two young men. Suddenly a volume of flames shot into the car door, and instantly the mass of splinters was on fire, the flames rushing through the car as quickly as though the wood had been a lot of hay. The rescuers had barely time to relieve Knapp from his position, when they were obliged to flee for their lives, and the two unfortunate young men were left to their terrible fate, and were burned to death in a very few minutes.

With these exceptions, none of the other occupants of this car were known to have perished, though quite a number had very narrow escapes.

Just before the fire burst into the car, Holstrom and others were engaged in prying up the stove, which imprisoned the two young men who were seated beside it.

The bridge where the disaster happened is between 30 and 40 feet wide, and the depth of the chasm about 20 feet. Nearly 40 rods above this point, is a grist and saw mill, on the Pawtucket River, and a supply of the water for the mills is received by means of a dam. The storm swept away the dam, and the water in the stream below rose to the height of 10 feet, carrying away the railroad bridge and abutments which were found about fifty rods below. The rails at either end of the bridge were left sticking up, and when the train came dashing along the engine and tender leaped the chasm and landed on the opposite side. Immediately behind were two crate cars, which plunged into the opening, followed by a second-class passenger car, containing a number of emigrants, and a party of sailors, belonging in Boston, who were returning from New York. As this car piled upon the crate cars it was splintered into kindling-wood, and the persons inside were tumbled into the river, and, with one exception, were saved uninjured. In the rear of this car was a car which contained but two passengers, and Thomas Nolan, the brakeman. The next car was occupied by quite a number of passengers, and was the one in which Mr. Holstrom was seated. Behind this was another passenger car, and a smoking car, both of which were saved by uncoupling and running them back from the wreck. The general opinion among the passengers seemed to be that the fire caught from the stove in the second-class car, though its work was done so quickly that the origin will probably never be definitely known.

No one has yet arrived in Boston who can give a list of the number killed, but the general estimate is from eight to twelve.

PROVIDENCE, April 19.—There were probably but seven persons killed, namely: Messrs. Allen, Creamer, Guile, Eldridge, Callahan, and two unknown persons, whose limbs were burned off, leaving their trunks only. No inquest is deemed necessary by the Coroner. The bodies have been brought to this city.

NEW YORK, April 19.—D. D. Babcock, Vice-President of the Stonington Line, makes the following statement: So far only five passengers and two employes have been found killed. The cause of the accident is very plain. The dam, 150 yards above the bridge, gave way, and precipitated a pile of lumber against the abutments of the bridge, which forced another dam, and the overflow undermined the abutments. The bridge was only 20 feet span.

The wounded, mostly emigrants, have been sent to hospital in Providence.

The engineer died at his post, with his hand on the throttle-valve.

There will be no further interruption to travel.

CLEVELAND, O., April 19.—The second section of an oil train on the Franklin branch of the Lake Shore Railway ran into the rear of the first section, near Hadley station, last night. One locomotive was wrecked, and thirteen loaded oil cars and cabooses burned. Charles Smith, conductor, was slightly burned about the face and hands. The burning oil floated down in a stream, and burned a wagon-road bridge half a mile distant from the track.

LOUISIANA.

Official Correspondence Concerning the Troubles in Grant Parish.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following dispatch was received here to-day through Major-General McDowell:

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.

Col. W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

Instructions of the Secretary of War of this date are received. I beg to call attention to dispatches of yesterday and to-day, forwarded through Division Headquarters. It will be seen by these that I had determined to act under authority of the President's order of March 5, to prevent violent interference with the State Government. If I am mistaken in that view, I should like to be informed at once. Since these dispatches, requisitions by the United States Marshal in cases occurring in the disturbed district and other parishes, and I have ordered troops to Monroe and Alexandria, Louisiana, to act as a posse cometatus to the Marshal, but the Governor of the State has made several requisitions for troops covering ground in various parts of the State, stating the inability of the local authorities to keep the peace, and it will therefore be seen how important it is that I should have the right views of the instructions of the 5th. Instructions of this date would seem to imply that I was expected to act only on the requisition of the United States Marshal in the execution of a judicial process. As the order of the 5th of March now stands, it is very comprehensive, and it is on that, no doubt, Gov. Kellogg bases his requisition.

W. H. EMORY, Colonel Commanding.

the execution of a judicial process have been received in

The order of the 5th of March, to Col. Emory from Gen. Sherman, is as follows:

"The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisiana. The acting Secretary of War has instructed the General of the Army as follows:

GENERAL: Referring to the dispatches of Gen. McDowell and Col. Emory of the 18th inst. by you referred to me, I beg to say that the order of the President conveyed in the telegram of the General of the Army of March 5th, made under the then existing circumstances of a particular case, refers only to the Government proper of the State of Louisiana, as represented by Gov. Kellogg, which is the Government at its seat. The Colonel commanding is by said order directed to protect it from being overthrown or interfered with in its direct functions by violence. In regard to local disturbances of the peace in the State, not direct violent attacks on the central organization of the State Government, the officer in command must be governed by the limitations of the order of the 18th inst., of the Acting Secretary of War, directing him to aid the United States authorities, then legally required, except that his action need not be confined to any particular parish. If the State Government needs and desires the aid of the United States troops to maintain the public peace or prevent rebellion, the Legislature, or Governer, if it be not in session, should apply to the President directly in a regular manner for such aid."

The above was sent to Col. Emery by Gen. Sherman, for his guidance.

The following is a copy of the telegram addressed to Gen. Sherman by Maj.-Gen. McDowell, dated New York, April 18:

Gov. Kellogg applies to Col. Emory for troops to keep the peace in Grant Parish, La. Col. Emory ordered a company from Baton Rouge. All boats refused to take troops up the Red River, averring that it would destroy their trade. Applications made to the Collector at New Orleans for a cutter were met with a reply that none were available. Emory asks that the Government be informed of his situation, and that he be authorized to seize a boat, or that a revenue cutter be placed at his disposal. He has authorized the Quartermaster to charter a special steamer, and, if successful, will send two companies to remain in the disturbed district during the summer. It will require from fifteen to twenty days to march. The Governor states that the local authorities are utterly unable to keep the peace. I cannot but think that Gen. Emory will be able to charter a boat. If not, he should not be without the means of relieving the disturbed district.

Gen. McDowell also telegraphed Gen. Sherman as follows:

NEW YORK, April 18.

Emory has telegraphed: It is now certain that he will get a steamer. I thought he would. He is now anxious to know if the Government approves of his course. I have telegraphed that his sending troops to Grant Parish, and engaging a steamboat for this purpose, is approved.

A Detective Caught.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A Sunday paper has a story of a wealthy gentleman of this city, named Taunt, who was robbed of $1,500 worth of diamond-jewelry in a horse-car on the 12th of February last. Within a week he was induced to consult a regular detective of this city, when he discovered a diamond-ring which had been stolen from him on the finger of the detective. He thereupon gave the detective three days to produce the rest of the plunder, which was done a day or two after, the officer pretending to have received it from a thief of this city, who had fled to Philadelphia. The detective declined to accept a hundred-dollar bill for his astuteness.

THE INDIANS.

Additional News from the Modoc Country—The Indian Prisoners in Texas.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A Yreka special says: Scarfaced Charley had a leg broken in the fight, and, while trying to crawl off, was dispatched by a private of troop K. The Warm Spring Indians found half a dozen wounded Modocs hidden under some rocks, and scalped them. A correspondent had his ear clipped by a Modoc bullet.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A late dispatch from Yreka to-night says eight Modocs are known to have been killed in the fight yesterday. The cavalry and Warm Spring Indian allies, mounted and furnished with three days' rations, were sent in pursuit of the Modocs in a southeasterly course from the Lava Bed. They feared that the band may divide up and do great harm to the settlers.

A party leaves Yreka in the morning to get Hovey's body who had come to join the cavalry in pursuit of Jack. The captured squaws say that John Schonchin, who was wounded by Meacham, died of his wound.

Gen. Canby's funeral took place at Portland to-day.

Riddle's squaw states that Dr. Thomas was shot by Boston Charley. The poor old gentleman fell on his knees from the effects of the first shot, and besought Boston to spare his life. Boston responded to the request of the generous old man, who had in my presence given him blankets and money, by shooting him again through the head.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—There is intense excitement in the Lava Bed and Tule Lake country. The murder of Hovey within a mile of the place by a party of ten Modocs indicates the escape of some of Jack's warriors. Messengers have been sent in every direction to warn the settlers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A courier arrived at Yreka at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He brings only government letters. The country is alarmed. Couriers refuse to come out or go in, fearing the Modocs and the fate of Hovey at their hands. News is anxiously looked for. Gen. Schofield has given orders to forward reinforcements with all possible dispatch.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Dispatches from Yerka, this evening, says Col. Mendenhall's battery, with two officers and sixty men on foot, Capt. Hasbrouck's Battery, with three officers, and seventy-three men mounted, left at 1 p. m. to-day for Fort Crook, in the northeastern part of the country, about eight miles from this point. There are fears of the general Indian outbreak in that country. Should the Modocs make their escape in that section, the troops will be ready to pursue the Indians and protect the settlers. A daily line of couriers will be established.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—A dispatch is just received from Yreka, as follows: J. K. Sutterell arrived last evening from Orleans Bar. He says the Indians at Klamath and Salmon seem fully posted on the Modoc war, even better than the whites. One Indian told him he had seen a Modoc, who told him all about the fight. It is evident that Modoc runners have visited the tribes in Northern California and Southern Oregon. The people of Klamath and Delnorte Counties, however, apprehend no outbreak at present. Thirteen armed citizens left for the front this morning to bring in the body of Hovey.

From strictly reliable gentlemen who have been through the lava country we learn that there is a large cave six miles from the late Modoc stronghold, in a southeasterly course, the direction taken by the Indians. The cave will be harder of approach, and will protect them much better from the shells, is amply supplied with wood, and animals, but, according to his recollection, is nearly half a mile from the water. There are a great many lesser caverns and crevices, but no water. A circuit of thirty miles, he thinks, would have to be made to get guns and supplies to the new stronghold which the rascals now almost certainly occupy, or the remnant which succeeded in escaping. They are believed to be running very short of provisions and ammunition, and evidently are much demoralized. The following is a list of the troops killed and wounded, as far as known:

Killed—Charles Thompson, Troop K, First Cavalry, shot through the head; Bugler W. Searles, Troop T, First Cavalry, shot through the head; Corporal Dean, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, shot through the head.

Wounded—Lieut. Eagan, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, flesh wound in left leg; Corporal Dennis Delano, left leg, slightly; Private Thomas Bernard, Troop K, First Cavalry, left shoulder broken; Private E. O'Connor, Battery M, Fourth Artillery, flesh wound, leg; Corporal Kelback, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, scalp wound; Private O'Dooley, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, shot in the fore arm; Sergeant Seeley, Company D, Twelfth Infantry, leg broken; Private T. McManus, Battery F, Fourth Artillery, severe wound in the thigh; Sergeant H. G. Hode, mortally wounded; Martin Connor, Company G, Twelfth Infantry, flesh wound in leg.

Should the Modocs escape from their stronghold and join the Pitt River, or other larger tribes, Schofield will assume command in person. The coalition of Jack with the Pitts would give trouble. At present they number one thousand warriors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Superintendent Hoag forwards to the Indian Bureau, of this city, a copy of the following despatch, received by him:

AUSTIN, Texas, April 14.—Letter received; would prefer to delay the release of the Indians, Santanta and Big Tree, until the 20th of May, when the Legislature will have adjourned, and I can visit Fort Sill myself. (Signed) EDWARD J. DAVIS, Governor.

This dispatch is in answer to a request from the friends of Hoag to Gov. Davis, asking for the release of Santanta and Big Tree.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The funeral of Dr. Thomas was attended by an immense concourse of people, Gen. Schofield, and a large number of military officers attended; also, members of the Masonic fraternity.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Mrs. Meacham, wife of the Commissioner, who started for the front on Tuesday, was not permitted to go further than Balto, as it was thought unsafe for a lady to proceed further. She then went to Linkville. Meacham's condition was favorable at last accounts.

Nearly all the horses at Balto were down with the epizootic. The disease is spreading toward the lava-bed. From the fact that so many horses are sick, it may become difficult to obtain them for the couriers, and communication with the front will be less frequent and slower.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The tide has turned in Wall street with a rush, and the danger now is, that we shall soon be suffering from extreme buoyancy, instead of extreme depression. With a relaxation in the money stringency, Government bonds have advanced 2@3 per cent. Foreign exchange is fully 1¼ per cent better, gold about 1 per cent, and the speculative stocks from 3 to 10 per cent, taking this morning's prices as the highest, and Thursday morning's as the lowest. The advance in securities seems too sharp, not to be followed by a downward reaction before the market can be said to be settled.

MONEY.

Money was decidedly easier again to-day, and rates of interest on call loans ranged from 1-16 per diem to 6 per cent per annum. The express companies received $1,200,000 currency to-day from the interior.

The bank statement shows a gratifying gain in legal tenders, and the banks to-night are no doubt much stronger than their figures indicate. The legal tender average is a rising one, and the banks will probably gain largely next week. Mercantile paper is favorably affected, and the indications are that next week prime names will be in good demand at 10@12 per cent.

STOCKS.

The stock market was less active and excited than on yesterday, the interest centering in a few of the leading shares. The principal features were Pacific Mail, Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, and St. Paul common. In many cases the highest prices of the week were reached, the advance for the day ranging from 1 to 2 per cent, and closing quotations were only a fraction below the highest point.

GOLD

was strong on the large imports of merchandise and the price ranged from 118¼ to 117¾.

BONDS.

Governments at the close were a fraction off from the highest prices of the week. Sales of 1867s were made at 119½ against 120¼ early in the day.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchanges were strong and higher, leading bankers having advanced their rates to 108 for sixty days and 108¾ for sight. The business, which was small, was at rates close on to the asking quotations.

PRODUCE.

For flour the inquiry was moderate, but low grades were steady. Medium and choice spring wheat, extras were more plenty, and easier. Winter wheat, extras were not so freely offered. No 2 and superfine met with a fair demand at a decline. Sales, 6,500 brls. Wheat ruled dull and heavy for ordinary spring, and comparatively firm but quiet for good spring. Winter was extremely scarce, with sales of 28,000 bu. Pork was again higher, with a moderate business, at an advance, with sales of 1,000 brls at $19.00 for new mess cash in the wholesale way; $19.25 for do. in the jobbing, and $17.00@19.00 for Western and city prime mess. Cut meats were generally quiet, but prices ruled steady. Dry salted shoulders are quotable at [illegible] 8.80. Boxed hams, 20 lbs, sold at [illegible] showing an advance. Bacon was firm and [illegible] was quoted for both Western and city long and short clear. Business was rather quiet. Lard was only moderately active but firm, with sales of about 200 tcs at 9 3-16@9¼c for Western and 9c for city. May is held at 9½c, with 9 5-16c bid.

Navigation Items.

MACKINAC, Mich., April 19.—There is no change in the condition of the ice.

The weather is clear, with the wind from the northwest, blowing fresh.

AU SABLE, April 19.—The wind is northeast and fresh.

The ice is rapidly leaving the shore.

Four propellers passed up this morning, probably Northern Transportation line boats, bound for Chicago.

PEORIA, Ill., April 19.—The steamer St. John arrived here this morning. River falling slowly.

An Ill-Fated Vessel.

MELBOURNE, April 19.—The ship Alardus, of and from Hamburg, with a number of emigrants, arrived here to-day. During the voyage thirty-two of the passengers died and the Captain committed suicide.

CENTENARY.

The Outgoing and Incoming Pastors.

Farewell Sermon of Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler.

First Discourse of Rev. John O. Peck, Late of Springfield, Mass.

DR. FOWLER.

The Rev. Charles H. Fowler, who has for some time been minister of the Centenary Methodist Church, and who for many years has been pastor of churches of that denomination in this city, yesterday morning preached his farewell sermon at the Centenary Church. Since his election to the Presidency of the college at Evanston he has been filling the pulpit, but the arrival of the new pastor, the Rev. Mr. Peck, has relieved him from his double duties.

The subject of Dr. Fowler's discourse was the "Barley Loaves and Fishes." He spoke in substance as follows:

Twelve years ago he opened his work with that text. Partly for that reason, he had selected it as the basis of his remarks, or a hook on which to hang what he would say. The problem of the Christian pastorate was therein stated: A hungry multitude, little food, and yet all to be fed. They were set to do what seemed to be impossibilities. Yet the Master said to take a little handfull of bread and fish, and walk among the people, and see what would come of it.

The first was, what were these among so many? The apostles found all things against them, old governments, old religions, the jealousy of old prerogative, the pride of old schools, mobs, masses, dangers, and dungeons. The early evangelist went out empty-handed and with unsandaled feet. No wonder he said, "What are these among so many?" Then other difficulties came, which remain to this day. Old systems had failed. Poor humanity, fallen among thieves, was dying in mortal agony, and even Prophecy went by, barely looking at her in her necessity. The Christian pastorate was sent out, after the fashion of the Good Samaritan. It was an office no man should take upon himself, though some dry sticks had pushed themselves into what was called the office, but the Church discovered and got rid of them. The office was hedged in by responsibilities and not to be lightly taken. Characters, souls, and destinies came into the pastor's hands, and on him rested the responsibility of making or marring them. The call to that work and office was next referred to. The Church held men were specially called by the Holy Spirit, and be believed it must be a specially called office. All helpful and good works were called of God. So such a work as a pastorate could not be excepted from the general order of calls. There was and was not a special agony about that call. There was when there was special resistance, as in all cases of fighting against conviction. If a man said he would be damned before he would yield to conviction, he was apt to get a smell of brimstone. If he yielded gladly and joyfully, it was still a call. No man was called to be a gambler or saloon-keeper, unless, as was most likely, the call came from the Devil.

The pastorate was the special care of the Lord, his peculiar and chosen interest, when a man put at this divinest calling, it had special favors and showed the Lord thought him qualified. A true Christian admitted he was the Lord, and then he had to decide where his talents could be best invested and that was a Divine call to that thing. Still, in the weakness of human judgment, men mistook their gifts, and therefore, the Church required corroboration. If a man had gifts, others could see them. The Church had an absolute right to say who should preach to her and to say that a man's gifts and graces were not adequate. When she said more, she stepped outside of her right and order. She should not say a man should not preach the Gospel to anybody else, for then she was talking to hear herself talk. If a man wanted to tell others of God, and could find any one to hear him, he had a Divine right to tell his story, and that was preaching the Gospel. There were human arrangements called ordinations, but he saw very little force in them, except to specially set them on one side. No ordination had any wonderful supernatural force. There was appropriateness in such a human machine, but it must not be carried too far.

This work of the pastorate was feeding the multitude and there was the difficulty. It was a compound work—human weakness and the divine command. Somehow the work must be done, but it was possible only by the union of faith and works. There was room for both. Religious life was a strange compound, from one point looking all human, from another all divine. Now it was emotional, and now intellectual. It had a field for every faculty, and a feast for every famine. Hence it required both faith and work. There was room for the former since it was a revelation, and not a deduction. From observation of the evil results of certain actions one deduced a natural religion, but that was not enough. There was no reasoning by which to establish any fact. The Gospel was a fact, and so was the Cross Calvary a fact, possibly an everlasting, infinite one. The power of the Gospel to save was a fact, incapable of demonstration by reasoning, to be determined only by testimony. There the Gospel stood barely upon the fact that Jesus was crucified, and rested solely upon that. Whoever received that must do it on faith, and no salvation was good which did not rest on faith. Salvation was an infinite gift, for eternal life was boundless and incapable of measurement. The problem came to most of them in childhood, and they comprehended it as little then as now. Eternal life must be beyond all bounds, and could not come of work which was measured and finite, and falling short of the infinite something God gave them. Being a gift, it must be received with faith in the statement of the Giver. Eternal life was a fact not to be measured by their mathematics. It was to be taken solely on faith.

This salvation came also in the nature of a pardon for sins committed. Nature went on in a mechanical round, and she had no remedial agencies for offenses. But by Divine authority came the new announcement that there could be pardon after sin, and that they could be brought up out of their trouble. Their guilt could be wiped out after they had sinned. If it be a salvation and not a mere paying the debts nature put on them—if it be mercy and God's favor, it must come in such a shape as to be of avail after the sin, otherwise it was useless. If in God's plan it must come to inspire them when sick it did so come, and hence it was a revelation, making thus large room for faith, up to the last hour; a man could fight the spirit and defy his God, and when on the verge of death, if he would, cast a believing look at heaven and be saved, and a salvation that would not do that, was not worth the preaching nor worth the having. The danger of persistent sin was not of wearying out the Divine patience, but that the man would get content with sin, and forget to turn to God. No, mercy could come even on the verge of the billows of hell. Since it was a salvation, it must come by faith. There was nothing but the simple doctrine of salvation by faith. He had thus seen a dying sinner saved in a second. So with faith, all things were possible and they could feed the multitudes.

There was also large room for works which could not be separated from faith. To divide them would be like trying to live by exhaling or inhaling air. If a man simply inhaled, he finally exploded. If he merely gave out, he finally collapsed into a poor little philosopher, and even less. India had been trying for years with works and philosophy, but nothing else. Still there was large room for works. No Christian could be made useful without giving him training in work, without bringing him in contact with actuality, any more than a soldier could be reared in the nursery, or an eagle in a cave. Both faith and works must be professed by the Christian. If he had not the latter, he was a perpendicular corpse, waiting only to be buried. Character was not a gift, but an acquisition. They must have activity, and they must go down among the multitude when bidden. Faith and works must unite, to insure success and to make a successful work divine. All peoples who undertook to work out salvation, yet rejecting God's word, worked out their own ruin. It was a necessary result when the two great elements were severed. God could not send angels to save souls, or it would be done. If it was with Him, the fault was there, but everything demonstrated that God trusted men, and that they must go down, believing, with the loaves and fishes, and distribute them. Vast regions were still plunged in darkness, because God trusted the divine pastorate which had not gone when bidden. It was not God's fault that any soul was in sin; if He could have His way there would not be an unsaved soul, and every vast prison-house in the universe would be thrown open. But human resistence held the bar, and divinity must wait. The great work of feeding the multitudes had been trusted to the pastorate.

There was power enough to do it, if they chose to use it, as was shown by the Master on the day of the miracle. It was done through the divine benediction, for which many of the congregation never asked, and which they often received without asking for it. The Disciples had learned from the Master that secret of power. There was no lack of it in the universe. They went along as if the Lord grudged them those forces. In fact, He yearned to have them use them. God had infinite sources of power, which he exemplified in every way. There was no lack of power. The story of Samson had been read for centuries, but more power than he showed was within the reach of all. God said to them to look up and He would give them help. There was grace for every man, and as he had faith, so it was to him.

There was boundless and infinite love, which was one of the loaves given them, looking neither at birthplace or color, but simply seeking to find admission that it might heal, not an early-exhausted rivulet, but a great sea, forever full. Then there was zeal, another of the loaves, which had an infinite capacity for work, and of which nearly all questions were settled. Thence sprang great fortunes and great churches.

Another of the loaves which he would mention was brains. The Church must do its work wisely and calculatingly. It must lay its foundations deep and strong. Ability to manage and handle was one of the loaves given the Church. The nearer they got to sharp business principles, acting thoughtfully and with a plan, the nearer they got to great successes, and their full spiritual strength. If church interests were handled as business interests were, using each man according to his gifts, they would find the advantage in increased gains. That loaf would multiply in their hands.

Of the two fishes, one was the social life. They were bidden to go and use all resources as they went. Their social power must be used as well as anything else. It became an immense force, which the Church had barely developed. How few present could say that others had met them, and brought them into the Church. Creeds were as skeletons, but they must have something else to make the body. They must go up and down society casting their nets. The other fish was charity, as taken in its ordinary sense, as when they said they would give every man his chance and let him run. Churches had wasted much power by falling afoul of men. But that was gone, or was going, and was replaced by a better and broader view. They would believe and let others believe, and not claim the exclusive possession of faith. Power came to the Church from that charity, which said it had but one only enemy.

He did not propose to have any particular farewell. Evanston was not in India or China, and, in time, was nearer than the homes of many. He should probably come to see them as often as they wanted him to. When he came, a dozen years ago, he felt green, and doubtless was. He had no experience. He came in and they examined him. Some were present who had questioned him about doctrines, etc. The laymen also questioned him, and wanted to know what he would do if a colored man wanted to join the church. There was nothing in the books about that, he replied, and if the color was merely on the outside, and not in the soul, he should let him in. So they said they would let the speaker in. That week the Conference sent him to his place. The woman was present at whose house he made his first pastoral call. He knocked at the door, and when he had told her who he was, she replied that she was just mad to think the Conference would send such a mean little boy as that to them. That was the first one. She told the exact truth. But in all the years she had been a good friend to him.

The next call was at a family, also present. He did not know what to do, and was frightened. He went in, and the kindness and gentleness he met confounded him. He sat down on the arm of a sofa and jumped up, thinking some one kicked him. But men had come and helped him with kindly words, and suggestions, and hints against possible disaster. Those had been gladsome years, though anxious and full of care. It was a gladsome congregation in the old church, though a small one. All the older officers were still living. The company was still the Church militant. He wondered how they had been so spared. There were true, genuine hearts who had given him encouragement, and if the loaves had multiplied, the greater part of it was due to the congregation. The little gathering of fifty or sixty had become 1,200. The church was new. The growth seemed marvellous. When he looked at the years of work, it seemed as if they had been together longer than the family of Methuselah. The secret of their success he believed lay in the charity they had had for themselves and their pastor and the deaf ear they had turned to all enmities. That was the secret for the future with the new pastor, who would enter upon the discharge of his duties among them, and who he hoped would prove as acceptable to them as he had been.

REV. JOHN E. PECK.

Yesterday evening the Rev. John E. Peck, late of Springfield, Mass., delivered his first sermon at the Centenary Church, to which he was recently called. This new-comer to Chicago is a tall, dark-haired and fine-looking man, with a commanding forehead, and an excellent and well-managed voice. He was introduced by Dr. Fowler.

He said: In the Flowery Kingdom a young man had an unseen bride selected for him. On the wedding-day he was permitted to lift the veil, and then came the peculiar feelings the first sight inspired. He, too, came to receive his bride, and to look upon her face, and if they felt as much pleasure in that interchange of glances as he did, they were happy. He intended to preach no introductory sermons, as his predecessor did no farewell one. Persons laying down rules in introductory sermons were apt to break them in a week. A Chicago preacher had said in Brooklyn that the measure of a prophet's success depended on the sympathy he was received with. Criticism was natural, but he hoped they would suspend it for six weeks and listen to the sermons.

His text was taken from Solomon's Song, and referred to the Christian Church. The most beautiful passages of human speech gemmed the Bible; there was no need to hunt for gems in Dickens and Thackeray when there was an El Dorado of them in the Bible? And what description was more glowing that than of the Bride of the church as Solomon gave her looking upon the world, terrible as an army with banners. John had also seen her, but in her royal state, throned and crowned. Such were the poetic impersonations of the Church. No sect monopolized the Bride of the Lamb. All denominations of real Christians merged their distinctions into one, and became the Universal Church of Christ as in the spectrum all colors were blended into one. All whose hearts were guest-chambers for Christ united to compose that Church. Dwellers in all climes, men and women in all conditions of life, learned and unlearned, made up the sacramental host of Christ. To-night, while meditating on that Church, they must conscientiously measure their conformity to the standard of the ideal Church member.

Over the world sin and death brooded till God opened the door of covenant with this people, even covering the world with beams of hope. Adam saw a faint gleam in the East, and Noah saw a ruddier glow. The prophet saw a deeper radiance, and at last we burst in splendor on he plains of Bethlehem. Higher still rose the gates in Christ's assurance of the aid of the Holy Ghost to the Church. Man was a religious being, and demanded light. The hope of the world was in the Church, which gave the Bible. Through the Church, God's eternal purposes ripened. The golden age of the world was in her custody. Without her the world would relapse into barbarism. The Church, sanctifying all other institutions, could alone aid the world.

The Church pioneered the advance—the civilization. She was the light of the world, dissipating the moral darkness of man. The only genuine light came from the Bible. Without it, man groped blindly at midday. Without it, scholars and philosophers were at sea. All philosophy had taught of the immortality of the soul was a perhaps. Christianity taught a certainty. Christians had no doubts.

Error could not stand the light. The empire of idolatry was crumbling. Superstition and infidelity hated the light of religion which destroyed their dynasties and schemes, and was destined to overthrow the pillars of their greatest temples and their hopes of gain. Hence the efforts to drive the Bible from the schools, legalize brothels, fail to observe the Sabbath, and put in a mere naturalism in place of Christianity. They knew if the latter succeeded universally, it would grind them to dust, and they did well to hate it. They could not stand the light with which Christianity was flooding the world. What was needed was more light. If men's morals were wrong, pour in the light of Godly example. The work of Christians was to illumine. Christianity pointed out the true God. The way was dark in the world, and men were going to ruin, dying in the city without knowledge of sins forgiven. More light was needed. Heaven even was dimly seen in the fogs. The Christians should trim their lamps, for more light was required.

Morning dispelled the fears and terrors inspired by night. More sin and crime would be committed to night than in all the seven days of the week. Wicked men hated Church and Bible since they interfered with their wickedness. Men could not sin with the same impunity, when church-bells sounded in their ears. When men's eyes were thus darkened, they desired not the light. It had come, and they had faculties for seeing, but would not use them. The spirit convicted, but they would not yield. They would not read the Bible or go to church lest they be converted. Christ called to them, but they refused to come. What could be done with them? Still pour into the world the light of genuine Christian piety. Men out of Christ were not really at rest, and their souls were often tossed with anxiety. Phantoms of disaster stood in their pathway. There were alarming forebodings they could not escape. There was no peace for a soul at war with God. Sinners must not be angry with the Church, for it was not her fault they were not at rest. It was the sense of their guilt toward God. Men were not at rest, as they seemed to be, in the hours of their delirium and wandering from God. The soul was a wandering-star, dashing on to destruction. The rejected truth haunted them. They might restrain prayer and forsake the Church, but spectral voices would whisper them. One infidel said to another the happiness of his life was marred by the fear the Bible was true. He would be happy if he knew death was an eternal sleep. That confessed uncertainty was one of the most terrible, unanswerable arguments against such a life of sin. If the truth made men feel uncomfortable, it was the men who should be changed, and no one should complain of the minister who preached it.

Those fears were the motions of the soul to find rest in God. Yield to them and they would be at peace. What made any man suspicious of others? None were so prompt to suspect as those who had wrong in their hearts. One man feared death. It was to him a remorseless avenger, handing him to a bribeless court. There were men who shook like a leaf at the mention of death. He knew a hard, close, wealthy man in Vermont, so agonized in his sleep that he started up in terror, and who, when away from home to sleep, tied himself to the bedpost lest he should leap from the window in terror. There were men who did not enjoy wealth, since they feared death, and well they might. How different the deaths of the skeptic and the believer. Religion gave its joys when everything else failed.

Another man feared eternity. The thunder of it reverberated through the caverns of his soul. He could endure death, but not that endless hereafter. There must be terrible, dreadful anxiety in the soul of such a man, when he heard the swelling of Jordan, but to whom all was dark, as his boat left the shore. It must be an awful night of uncertainty, without Christ. But the Christian Church lived in the light, even in the shadow of death. The Christian passed through there in light, and his pathway was light.

The Church was as fair as the moon, the queen of the sky. Schools, sciences, empires, were surpassed by the dazzling splendor of the Church, the acknowledged sovereign of them all. In the text, the moon was the emblem of purity. The Church went out among sin and crime, and carried comfort to the victims. She staunched the wounds and ministered to the aching hearts of the human family. All homes for suffering humanity were born of her. Heathen lands had no hospitals for human beings in suffering. Whatever was true, honest, just, and pure, whatever was best in man's achievements, was due to the Church. Such things were her handmaids. Blot out the Church and the machinery of universal benevolence came to a stop. It derived its motive power from Christianity. As the Church was pure, as she labored to save the world, so would religion be resistless and human welfare be consummated by the Church. In her purity lay her power. She was fair as the moon at her full. Which quarter did those present represent? Was their light waxing or waning, or were they shining fully, with undimmed radiance? Had they studied the mottled appearance on the moon which were mountains and extinct volcanoes, scenes over which the sun shed his glorious light, and bathed in which, the moon rolled through heaven. So human hearts, scorched and scarred by passion, the tumult over, rejoiced in the glory of the light of the Son of Righteousness.

The Church was clear as the sun, signifying an intensity of purity, a light not borrowed, but indwelling. Through faith Christ would dwell in their hearts and they would be filled with all the fullness of God. Could they dwell in such rapt joys? They could ask for such unutterable things, but could they in their ordinary lives know the thrill, power, and sustainment of such a religious life? Yes, it was possible, through God, who was able to do beyond all that they could conceive or ask. Such experience was beyond the glass of philosophy, and to be apprehended only by faith,—that faith which clutched a whole race from the jaws of hell. As the sun drank up the dew, so such faith drank up all terrors and fears, and pain became pleasure, and loss, gain. There was a positive certainty that the Christain would receive what he asked, and would ask for nothing that he should not. What power lay in a man that dwelt in the heart of God? Oh, for a church of men and women under the baptism of fire, where there would be but one Bethesda in the heart of the city.

The Church was as terrible as an army with banners. One David, one Wesley, one Paul had done wonderful things, and their words were battles, and yet they were merely the chieftains of the host. A Church, marshaled in serried ranks, and with zeal for Christ, was terrible. Satan found such a one, and the world, when it surrendered, would strike its last flag to it. He had heard, in the morning, of the growth and prosperity of the Church in the past, owing to harmony and a gifted pastor. They must keep it in the same spirit of martial unity, and there would be no fear of its continued success. The world must feel they were in earnest. Following Christ, they would sweep the field, advancing with banners flying and locked step. He hoped his first words might be winged with fire for some, that it might be the signal-gun of a general engagement under the present pastorate. Was their armor on? Were they ready for action, or merely dress-parade? In what spirit did they help him launch his craft?

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

It gives me pleasure to inform you concerning the efficacy of the Expectorant. Two years ago my son contracted the bronchitis, and it became so bad he had to take to his bed. I procured a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and, giving it to him according to directions, it soon brought him relief; but a strong fever coming on, his mother and myself got uneasy about him, and sent for our family doctor. On his arrival, he told us the Expectorant might give him ease, but it would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. In one day, however, he was so much worse we all feared he would die, and as a last resort we concluded to give the Expectorant another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of it and one box of the Sanative Pills, he was entirely cured. Since that time I have cured a desperate case of croup with it, and two other cases of bronchitis. I therefore can safely say it is the best medicine for the throat and lungs I ever used for 28 years, and I have no objection to your making public my experience with it.—*Peter Sauter, Lansburgh, Le-Seur County, Minn.*

West Side Bank.

To accommodate our West Side customers, and on account of the large manufacturing, mercantile and other business interests which should have banking facilities, we have re-leased, with a view to permanency, our office, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets. At this office, the same as at our South Side Bank, we receive deposits, discount business paper, issue certificates of deposit drawing interest, furnish travelers' credits, deal in foreign exchange, and transact all business within the limits of safe and legitimate banking on liberal terms.

Customers who so desire can make use of our fire-proof vault and burglar-proof safe for the keeping of valuables, without charge. Lunt, Preston & Kean.

The Louisiana Imbroglio.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Edward Booth received an ovation to-day upon being released from Parish Prison, where he had been incarcerated for twenty-four hours by Hawkins, for alleged contempt of the Superior District Court, in continuing business and refusing to pay taxes to Kellogg's Collector, Hawkins having issued an injunction restraining Booth from doing further business until the taxes were paid. A procession, with a band of music, escorted Booth from the prison through the principal streets to his place of business, and was frequently cheered along the route. As the procession passed the corner of Camp and Gravier streets Kellogg was hung in effigy to a lamp-post. The effigy was afterwards burned.

—A letter, dated April 17, from Tunnel No. 3 on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway (Madison Extension), says: "In this tunnel, the drills in the approaching excavations may now be faintly heard through the remaining barrier of 270 feet of rock."

—The American Public Health Association will meet at Cincinnati, May 1. Among the papers to be read is a "Report on the Sanitary Drainage of Towns and Cities," by Dr. John H. Rauch, of Chicago.

The new City Council of Kansas City take their places to-day.

A GOOD THING ALL ROUND.

The Proposed Belt Railway Round the City.

A Speedy and Sure Method of Transferring Passengers.

Expensive Depots, Swindling Hackmen, and Despotic Omnibus Lines Avoided.

Also, How Facilities for Reaching the Parks May Be Afforded.

It is a matter of frequent wonderment that a city possessed of so many imposing structures as adorn the new Chicago, should have but one railroad depot worthy of the name. These observations are chiefly indulged in by persons not connected with the railway companies. They look at the millions of net earnings which each of the shabbily furnished roads annually exhibit, and think a little more public spirit and less parsimony would supply the lack. From the other interested side, the matter looks differently. Several weeks of twenty-degree below zero weather convinced the railway managers that a plentiful supply of steel rails are far more essential to economy and profit than magnificent passenger depots. Experience proved it possible to get along with a shanty for a station-house and not suffer material loss, while a few bars of ordinary iron in track during frosty weather may accidentally swallow up the profits of a month or more. Therefore, the companies deem it policy to keep their passengers waiting. And the prospect now is, that they will have to wait a long time before a rival of the Rock Island depot will be ready to accommodate them.

When the fire left the companies alike desolate, a spasm of united action was manifested. They felt unequal to the burden of erecting independent depots. Common calamity brought them closer together than they are likely to come again. A grand union depot was projected. All the companies favored the idea, but they split upon the location. The Illinois Central would not change. They stuck to the lake front, and wanted the other companies to unite in asking the burned-out city for three blocks in addition to those the Courts had interdicted from appropriation, and upon the six blocks, when secured, to unitedly erect the largest depot in the world. This the others declined to do, but invited the Central people to join in a location along-side the river. The Michigan Central and C., B. & Q. supported the lake front proposition, but favored a union anywhere if it could be had. The Illinois Central contract, however, held the Joy roads fast, and, seeing no complete union could be consummated, the Lake Shore and Rock Island Companies quietly withdrew, and determined to rebuild on their old site, while the others are still casting about.

To secure the necessary grounds and erect thereon capacious depots would require an outlay of fully $10,000,000. That round sum is not now within the easy reach of the corporations. Inventive minds have, therefore, originated a plan more feasible. They propose to go round the difficulty in a very practical way. Each of the companies have had all the real estate experience they can afford. Their project now is to utilize present facilities in a union railway, extending from the northern to the southern limits of the city in a circular form, skirting the system of parks their entire stretch and, between its terminal points, crossing every railway entering Chicago.

It is clearly evident that beyond the imposing appearance a splendid depot presents, it imparts no special advantages that cannot be otherwise supplied. Residents of the city, on getting off the incoming trains, do not stop to admire or condemn the depot. Their one desire is to reach home or business as quickly as possible. A very plain station house would meet all their requirements. It is the passenger destined to points beyond the city, who wants a handsome waiting-room and a spacious depot where he can change cars without confusion. This traveling necessity a belt railway will conveniently supply. The projectors of the enterprise are keen, active, railroad men. Their plan is to enlist the hearty co-operation of every railway company having a line entering Chicago, and run the belt railway on the principle that so successfully controls the Union Stock Yards. If every company takes a fair share in the enterprise, the incalculable expense of securing right of way will be averted. Commencing at an undetermined point north of and near Lincoln Park, the line would run westward across the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to an intersection with the Wisconsin Division of the same road, up which it would run to Irving Park; then run southward over the "cut-off" track to the Galena Division, past the proposed shops eastward on the Kinzie street track, alongside Central Park, to the South Branch track, on Rockwell street, which it would follow southward past Douglas Park and the House of Correction, through Brighton on the Great Eastern Company's line to the Stock Yards track, which would lead through to the lake shore, where the Illinois Central could be used through the two South Parks to Oakwood, or further south if desirable. For the route described the only right of way not secured and now in use is the strip from the lake shore north of Lincoln Park west to the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railway.

The advantages of such a railroad are numerous. It is quite practicable, and a union depot is not. It could be just as easily and well conducted as are the Stock Yards. In fact, that organization, being a compound representation of the several railroad companies, could operate and manage the belt railway to the satisfaction of all concerned. It would obviate the present expensive and uncertain transfer of passengers and freight. Being managed in the interest of the several railroads, a sufficient number of trains would be run to make connection with every outgoing through passenger train on the different roads. At the junction of each road, passengers, express packages, and freight, destined for that particular road, could be transferred without inconvenience to the public or additional expense to the companies. It would greatly facilitate business. But the principal advantage would inure to passengers, especially those unaccustomed to traveling. For instance, on the arrival of the Michigan Central train, or that of any other road, at the junction with the belt railway, passengers destined beyond the city would change cars, take the transit railway, and, on reaching the crossing of the Rock Island, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Northwestern, or the particular road they wish to take, the train men would announce the name of the cross-line, and the transfer be made without trouble to the most timid passenger. By this means the extortions of hack-drivers and the discomforts of omnibus transfer would be entirely averted. At each junction a comfortable station-house would be provided, in which the passengers could wait until their train came along as well as they could in a mammoth union depot. Magnificent immensity only increases the loneliness of the unacquainted travelers.

In Paris such a scheme has proved successful; and, as there is scarcely a probability of a union depot being erected, the next best substitute would be an acceptable improvement upon the present disjointed arrangements. A sufficient number of additional tracks could be laid alongside the existing ones to insure all the facilities the belt railway would require. Each of the companies would concede the use of their tracks upon moderate terms, and the entire railway could be equipped and put in operation for less money than it would cost to erect one depot for any two Chicago railroads.

The project presents other and immediate advantages. As a people, we are constantly becoming more given to recreation. The advent of so large a foreign population, with whom holiday enjoyment is a necessity of life, has excited a growing tendency towards pleasure. The completion of our magnificent system of parks will develop this liberal inclination. How to reach them will soon be a pressing consideration. The industrious classes have not the means to procure special conveyances, and, otherwise, with present facilities, the parks could not be reached. Many deserving artisans wish to take their families and friends through the several parks. The belt railway will enable them to do this easily and cheaply. It would pass so near each of the parks, and could take passengers at such a nominal figure, that the humblest citizen would be enabled to freely participate in what would otherwise be the exclusive privilege of the wealthy.

The project is being engineered by men who have the requisite nerve and ability to complete whatever they undertake. It is countenanced by the managers and Directors of the largest railroads. But how soon it will be consummated depends more upon the demonstrative people than its enterprising managers. The leading railroad men are utterly averse to making any progressive movement until the furious onslaught upon the corporations has spent its force. They can afford to wait the return of a better public feeling. In nowise are they disposed to expend money and talent lavishly to advantage those who are threatening them with violence and possible confiscation. If, however, wisdom should take the place of agitation, and the people and the corporations, recognizing their common interests and mutual dependence, should manifest a spirit of conciliation and concession, the advent of so promising an era would be the immediate precursor of the union belt railway, which would thus prove to be "a good thing all round."

HEBREW BENEVOLENCE.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the United Hebrew Benevolent Association—Financial Statement—Another Postponement of the Building Question—The Proposition of the C. R. and A. Society not acted on.

A semi-annual meeting of the United Hebrew Relief Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the Synagogue, corner of Peck Court and Wabash avenue. Mr. Abraham Hart presided, and Mr. Philip Stein acted as Secretary.

The Executive Board submitted a report of the labors of the Association and the proceedings of its meetings during the past six months. An unusually severe and protracted winter had increased to a large extent the appeals for aid made to the Board. The resignation of Mr. Julius Rosenthal from the Board of Trustees was noted with regret. Mr. B. Lowenthal had been selected to fill the vacancy. At the first meeting of the Executive Board after its election in October last committees were appointed to make collections for the benefit of the association among the members of the Jewish congregations of the city, and among the Jewish residents at large. Up to date there had been received from this source $2,700, collected among the members of Sinai congregation by Messrs. A. Hart, S. Florsheim, and M. Eustein; $734.50 collected among members of Zion congregation by Messrs. H. Rubel, A. Felsenthal, and Louis Oburndorf; $805, proceeds of collections thus far made but not concluded among members of the Anshemaarev; $472.50 collected by Mr. Herman Schaffner at the German National Bank. A number of private donations were reported, making the total receipts of the relief fund for the last six months $6,117.47. The total expenditures for the six months has been $4,759.11. Most of this sum has been distributed in cash among needy applicants. During the last half year three societies had joined the association, and had been made regular members thereof, namely, the Society of the Sisters of Aid, Chicago Lodge No. 88, and the Ancient Jewish Order of Kesher Shel Bassel. The proposition of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society to extend pecuniary aid to the Association in rebuilding its hospital, was alluded to, and the hope expressed that it would be rejected. In November last a Mr. F. Hathaway proposed to the Executive Board to exchange the Hospital property for some other, and was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. H. Greenebaum, Gerstley, and Moses. Since the last report, the Hospital Fund has received donations amounting to $829.43; the expenditures were $29.43.

The report was accepted.

The report of the Financial Secretary was then read and accepted. Its totals show a balance in the Relief Fund of $1,329.38; in the Hospital Fund, $6,644.44; and in the Hospital Sinking Fund, $2,085.80.

The report of the Treasurer was a duplicate of that of the Financial Secretary.

The proposition of Mr. Franklin Hathaway to exchange property on Fullerton avenue for the lot on North LaSalle street, owned by the Association, was unanimously rejected.

A motion to rebuild the Hospital on the old site gave rise to considerable discussion, and it was finally resolved to postpone action until the next annual meeting.

A motion to appropriate $150 toward the support of a free dispensary, to be instituted by eleven physicians who have associated themselves for that purpose, was adopted.

The proposition of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, to furnish a portion of the funds necessary to build the hospital, was discussed at considerable length. The offer is made under the following conditions: 1. That no distinction should be made in applicants for the benefits of the hospital on account of race, nationality or religious opinions. 2. That for every one thousand dollars contributed, the C. R. and A. Society should be entitled to one free bed in the hospital in perpetuity.

Consideration of the proposition was postponed.

The meeting then adjourned.

HE WANTS A PARTNER.

McLaughlin, Keeper of the Infamous "Oriental Parlors," Advertises for an Assistant—The Profits of His Hell Hole for Six Months—Will the Police Do Their Duty?

While every effort is made in the business office of THE TRIBUNE to exclude from its advertising columns such business notices as are unfit for publication in a moral newspaper, it sometimes happens that an insidious paragraph finds its way into the paper, being received in good faith by the advertising clerks, who cannot, by any reasonable persons, be supposed to keep track of local affairs. The three morning journals of this city, and pre-eminently so THE TRIBUNE, narrated to their readers yesterday the details of an affair which occurred on Friday last on the West Side in the den of John McLaughlin, the craven club-swinger, No. 247 West Randolph street. This event, an attempt to prostitute by force two little girls, aged respectively 11 and 13 years only, occurred on Friday. On the following day the creature McLaughlin, with an audacity truly remarkable, handed into the counting-room of this office the following advertisement, which we shall republish for him gratuitously:

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, TO JOIN the present proprietor of the Occidental Parlors, and enlarging the business. Twice the amount of capital invested made the first six months. Apply to JOHN McLAUGHLIN, 247 West Randolph-st.

"A partner wanted" in the business of procuring children for such purposes! The present proprietor about to enlarge his business! Is such a thing possible? Are the childish victims of these infernal wretches to increase in number? Is it not enough that hundreds of sacrifices are already offered up to the greed of this monster of depravity? He advertises for a partner with $2,000, and guarantees that in six months this sum shall yield $4,000. Does the intelligent reader regard the statements in THE TRIBUNE yesterday as exaggerated? This is at the rate of $8,000 a year profit in the procurer—clear profit; cash paid down for procuring little girls for the purposes described yesterday. There are no comments to be offered on this. The extent of the devilish traffic in children's virtue in this city can be realized from the single paragraph. Though we lament that such an advertisement should have appeared in this paper, it is perhaps as well that it did, for it is positive evidence, of the most damning character, that not one syllable of the statements made in our article yesterday was an exaggeration. The police authorities should capture McLaughlin before he jumps the town, and hold him for the Grand Jury.

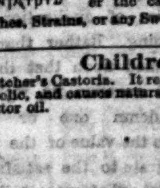
And now a word to the Police Captains. These things have been going on under their very eyes for years. They have made no efforts to prevent them. Let them understand that, unless their districts are rid of them in a few days, there is every reason to believe that they will find themselves arraigned by the people before that Board which is now doing its best to reorganize the force. Such a state of things is a disgrace to the city, and they are responsible for it.

Operatic.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Lucca closed her engagement here this afternoon. Large audiences have invariably greeted her here, the one last night being one of the largest ever assembled at Pike's.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You Can Bet Your Bottom Dollar



That there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used-up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is wonderful.

Children Cry

For Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S,

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

Monday Evening, April 21, 1873,

Complimentary Benefit

TO THE

Leon Brothers,

AND LAST PERFORMANCE OF

J. W. WILDER & CO.'S CIRCUS!

The entire Circus Company and a host of volunteers will appear.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Last Week of the inimitable Comedian, Mr. STUART

ROBSON.

Every evening until further notice, and at the Wednesday Matinee, STUART ROBSON in his intensely funny conception of WILKINS MICAWBER, in Dickens' charming Romance entitled

Little Em'ly.

Mr. McKEE RANKIN and Miss KITTY BLANCHARD as URIAH HEEP and ROSE DARTLE.

Friday—Benefit of STUART ROBSON.

Saturday—Last ROBSON Matinee.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the Popular Actor,

Mr. Mark Smith,

Who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, April 21, and every evening until further notice, and Saturday Matinees, as JAQUES FAUVEL, in the new emotional and picturesque play, entitled

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,

As played for over two months, at the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, New York. Price of Seats, $1, 75 and 50c, according to location.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, April 21—During the week and at the Matinees, GRAND DOUBLE BILL, COMEDY AND FARCE. The wonderful Parisian Sensation,

ALIXE!

And JOHN DILLON in the new farce,

TURN HIM OUT!

Friday evening, April 25—Complimentary Benefit to Messrs. BLAISDELL and PADGET, associate managers, on which occasion will be produced for this night only, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, with the strongest cast ever given in this city.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST WEEK OF

F. S. CHANFRAU,

WITH HIS WONDERFUL

KIT! KIT! KIT! KIT! KIT!

THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER!

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

A MONSTER BILL OF FUN!

Great success of Ed Marble's burlesque of ROMEO AND JULIET.

MACKIN & WILSON in new Songs and Dances.

The Modoc War. The Three Graces. New Vocal Quartette. Quiet Lodgings.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

Monday, April 28—Benefit of BILLY RICE.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.

STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

Just published, "The Trip to Europe," a Magazine of Information for Ocean Travellers. Can be had free of charge on application, or sent by mail on receipt of three cent stamp.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons........Wednesday, May 7.

GEORGIA, 2,500 tons........Wednesday, June 4.

VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons........Wednesday, June 18.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNACES, &c.

THE

Bennett Hot Air Furnace Co.,

Having removed all its branches to Cincinnati, Ohio, and its Manufactory and Warerooms from 13 and 15 West Fifth-st. to 683-715 West Eighth-st., and having no authorized agents whatever in Illinois except F. P. Heller and C. B. Chace, is prepared to receive orders from individuals and from the trade for Furnaces, Patent Room Heaters, Ventilating Columns, Laundry Heaters, and Heating Apparatus, for Steam and Hot Water. In our present location our facilities are greatly increased, and we are prepared with extensive improvements to meet the wants of the community in every particular. Address

BENNETT HOT AIR FURNACE CO.,

Cincinnati April 12, 1873. Cincinnati, Ohio.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICES.

A Library for Forty (40) Cents.

With illustrations.—Literature, Art, Science, and History.—Six Tribune Extra Sheets, containing:

Lecture Extra, No. 1—Illustrated.—Tyndall's six Lectures on Light.

Lecture Extra, No. 2.—Beecher's Compulsory Education; Field's Masters of the Situation; Phillip's Lost Arts; Bellow's Is There a God? Mark Twain's Sandwich Island Letters.

Lecture Extra, No. 3—Illustrated.—Prof. Wilder's Brain and Mind; Prof. Baker's Chemical Discoveries of the Spectroscope; Prof. Young's Astronomical Conquests; Prof. Young's Present Knowledge of the Sun.

Lecture Extra, No. 4.—Six Shakespearean Studies, by John Weiss; Seven Art Studies, National Academy Course; Parton's Pilgrim Fathers as Men of Business; Bret Harte's Argonauts of '49.

Lecture Extra, No. 5—Illustrated.—Three Lectures by Prof. Louis Elsberg, on Sound and Hearing, Voice and Speech, and the Explanation of Musical Harmony; Prof. Benj. Silliman's Deep Placer Mining in California; Dr. E. W. Raymond on the Seven Senses; Parke Godwin on True and False Science; Prof. E. L. Youmans on the Limits of Science.

Lecture Extra, No. 6.—Beecher's Seven Lectures for Ministers; Thoughts for Ministers—Thoughts upon Prayer—Prayer Meeting As It Is—The Ideal Prayer Meeting—Music in Churches—Society in the Church—The Fingers of the Church.

Extra—Credit Mobilier—Evidence and Reports.

All by mail for 40 cents.

Address all orders THE TRIBUNE, New York.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:

Feb. 24, 1869, No. 799; 15 shares.

Feb. 24, 1869, No. 68; 25 shares.

JOHN CRERAR.

COAL AND WOOD.

C. H. DYER & CO.,

Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $6; Kirkland Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $6.50; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $5.50. Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 87 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9.00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	6:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
Roselle Accommodation	3:30 p.m.	7:50 p.m.

GEO. S. BOWEN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager. GEO. H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special disease in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of disease. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease; to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and the whole train of gloomy attendants, Loss of Memory, Energy, &c. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

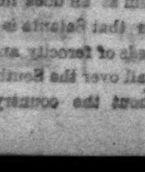
DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

By mutual consent the firm of Carnes & Morrison, 35 West Adams-st., is this day dissolved, and all debts, dues, and demands are to be settled by Samuel Morrison, of said firm.

Chicago, April 19, 1873.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted. 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Foreign News: The San Salvador Earthquake; The Dutch Company in Sumatra—Latest Advices from the Modoc Country—The Louisiana Troubles—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams—Washington Letter.

THIRD PAGE—Centenary Church: Farewell Sermon of the Rev. C. H. Fowler; Salutatory Discourse by the Rev. John E. Peck—The Proposed Belt Railway Around the City—Hebrew Benevolence—Wants a Partner—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: An Adjourned Session of the Legislature; Railroads and Courts; The Taxes on Corn; Question and Answer; An Infamous Crime.

FIFTH PAGE—Editorials [continued]—Hyde Park Matters—Personal Items—Chicago Live Stock Market—Markets by Telegraph—Marine Items—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Courts—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—The Indian Question—The Farm and Garden—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. Mark Smith. "One Hundred Years Old."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress. Engagement of Stuart Robson. "Little Em'ly."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. "Aliza." "Turn Him Out."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Romeo and Juliet."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,687 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as their strength will permit, to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a new hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompanying all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Prepared and for sale by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia,
And by Druggists and dealers generally.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, April 21, 1873.

There are seventeen Consulates vacant, and the Government proposes, in accordance with the Civil-Service rules, to subject applicants to a competitive examination.

Brigham Young has called for 7,000 of his subjects to follow him to Arizona, where he hopes, as he has said, to get beyond the reach of telegraph and railroad.

The Canadian Senate has decided that it is inexpedient, in view of an early commencement of the Canada Pacific Railway and the relations of British Columbia to the Dominion, to enter into any such disagreeable investigation as has been proposed, as to the manner in which its charter was obtained.

The Railroad Committee of the Senate, after substituting the Donahue bill for the Compromise bill referred to them, sent the former to a sub-committee for amendment. This body has reversed the Railroad Committee's action. They have thrown the Donahue bill aside once more, and have agreed to report the Compromise bill with amendments. Springfield dispatches state that the alterations will be such as to show that the rejection of the Donahue bill was only ostensible, and that all its essential provisions will be presented under the guise of amendments to the Compromise bill.

San Salvador has been destroyed by earthquakes eight times in the last 150 years, and the place on which it stands and falls has always had so uncertain a reputation that the Indians would never settle there. Still, the Government insists that the capital shall be rebuilt on the fatal site, although the citizens are betaking themselves to firmer land. The last earthquake lasted over twenty days. The town was destroyed by a violent shock on the fifteenth day. It was owing to this long warning that only 500 of the 40,000 inhabitants were killed and injured. The loss of property is $12,000,000. But one building remains. The fact that it was a wooden structure will probably cause the new San Salvador to be built of California timber.

Simultaneously with the news from the Modoc country comes a dispatch from Texas, stating that Indian Superintendent Hoag, or "his friends," have asked Gov. Davis to release Satanta and Big Tree, the two Kiowa savages who were tried and convicted under State laws, some three years ago, for the murder of a party of drovers, immediately after a "big talk" and a distribution of presents. Gov. Davis thinks that he would prefer to delay releasing these wild-cats until the 20th of May. What reason there may be for releasing them at all does not appear. It is perfectly certain that Satanta is a fiend in human form. His deeds of ferocity and treachery are known not only all over the Southwestern border, but throughout the country. When he goes forth from jail there will be a tiger loose.

The epizootic threatens to add its paralyzing influence to the complications of the Modoc war. It has arrived within a day's march of the camp, and will probably next fasten itself upon the horses of the couriers and the cavalry. The latest news indicates that the savages have not broken from the lava-beds, but have retreated to a large and more labyrinthine cave, where they have provisions and supplies in store, but half a mile from water. Should they succeed in escaping altogether from the lava-beds, it is feared that a general Indian outbreak would occur, as Modoc runners have been alarming the Indians of Northern California and Southern Oregon, where there are many large and hostile tribes, some of them, like the Pitts, numbering a thousand warriors.

St. Mary's Parish has become so uncomfortable for the Kellogg officials that they have left it. Meetings have been held in Ouachita and the neighboring Parishes, which were addressed by Gov. McEnery, and pledged themselves to pay no taxes to the usurping Government. Troops are now on their way to Grant Parish, and it is said, will be needed in every parish if the Kellogg regime is to be upheld. Gov. Kellogg confesses that his local officials are unable to keep the peace, and has asked that Federal soldiers be sent to different parts of the State. Gen. Emory has been informed that he is to protect the Kellogg Government from violent overthrow at its seat, is to enforce the decrees of the United States Courts when properly called upon, but is not to interfere in any local disturbances. If Gov. Kellogg desires Federal aid beyond that left to Gen. Emory's discretion in these instructions, he must apply to the President for it directly.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active on Saturday, firmer on provisions and easier in grain. Mess pork was active, and advanced 60c per brl, closing at $17.10@17.15 cash, and $17.75@17.80 seller June. Lard was quiet, but 15c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.60@8.65 cash, and $8.85@8.90 seller June. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders; 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 8⅞@8⅞c for short clear; and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 87c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and nominally unchanged, at 15c asked for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and weak. Wheat was less active, and ⅛@⅛c lower, closing strong at $1.19@1.19⅛ cash, and $1.21⅝ seller May. Corn was less active, and ⅜c lower, closing strong at 35⅝@36⅛c cash, and 36⅛c seller May. Oats were dull, and ¼c lower, closing at 27⅜@28⅛c cash, and 29c seller May. Rye was quiet and firm at 67c. Barley was dull and irregular at 69@76c for No. 2. Hogs were in moderate demand at about Friday's prices, sales making at $5.15@5.45. Cattle and sheep were quiet and steady.

The railroad accident which occurred in Rhode Island, Saturday, was attended with all the horrors incident to similar catastrophes. The road which runs between Stonington and Providence crosses a small stream near a station called Richmond. The mill-dam, about 300 feet distant from the railroad bridge, had been washed away by high water, and a large quantity of lumber was precipitated against the bridge with such force as to carry it away. The passenger train ran into the chasm, six cars were burned, including three passenger cars, seven lives were lost, two persons were literally burned to death, and many others were seriously injured. The wonder is that a greater loss of life did not result from the fearful situation described in the dispatches. At first blush it would appear that the cause of this accident was unavoidable. It is more probable, however, that if the bridge had been properly watched, the train could have been signaled to stop and the catastrophe averted. Whenever a serious accident occurs on a railroad within 300 or 400 feet from a station, the presumption is that somebody was to blame for it. It is this presumption which should give direction to the investigation of the cause and the fixing of the responsibility.

AN ADJOURNED SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

There is a proposition pending at Springfield to adjourn the present session of the Legislature until next winter, but, so far, there has been no sufficient reason given for such a proceeding. The provision in the Constitution that the sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial was not adopted without a purpose, nor without good cause. In the Constitution of 1848, and again in that of 1873, the people of this State sought to protect the public interests by a peremptory limitation to one session every two years. The Constitution does not contemplate such adjournments as will be equivalent to annual sessions. It provides that—

> The sessions of the General Assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock noon on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, *and at no other time*, unless as provided by this Constitution.

The other time as provided by the Constitution is the extraordinary session which may be called by the Governor. It was intended that there should be but one session every two years, and, in order to remove all objection that this session was too brief to permit the business to be done, the restriction of the session to forty-two days was removed. The Legislature of 1871 had as an excuse for adjourning over, that it had to generalize the legislation of the State, and to perform much other work required by the new Constitution. All that labor was performed by the last Legislature, and, with the exception of the railroad legislation, there was nothing out of the routine of ordinary matters which this Legislature had to do. It has been nearly four months in session, and to adjourn without acting upon the limited amount of business before it would be a confession of idleness, neglect, and incompetency, which the members can hardly be willing to place on record. If the Legislatures of Illinois from 1849 to 1869 could transact all the general business of the State, besides acting on 1,000 or 1,500 special bills more or less vicious in a session of six weeks in every two years, the present Legislature, which has no special laws to pass and is confined absolutely to general purposes, ought to be able to act upon the twenty or thirty bills before it in a session of four months. There is a rumor that it is the purpose to leave the question of the pay of the next Legislature unacted upon, and then to use this as a pretext for adjourning over until next winter. This is a very weak device. There is nothing in the Constitution requiring this Legislature to fix the pay and mileage of the next one; that has already been done by the law of March, 1872, unless there be a scheme to increase the pay. This Legislature has to make an appropriation to pay the per diem and mileage of the members of the next Legislature, and a failure to do so cannot be attributed to a want of time, nor of information, but will be justly attributed to a desire on the part of the majority of the present body to provide another winter's holiday for themselves at the public expense.

The cost of the Legislature is about $1,500 per day. To adjourn over until next winter and then have a session of one hundred days—and it will not be less—will involve, including mileage, a cost to the State of $150,000. What possible excuse or apology can be offered for such a proceeding? If the present Legislature would devote ten consecutive days to business, they could dispose of all matters of legitimate legislation before them, and could then adjourn, leaving as the Constitution directs, the questions of the necessity for any other session to the judgment and discretion of the Governor. Should this Legislature evade the Constitutional prohibition of more than one regular session by adjourning over until next winter, it will set a precedent for annual sessions which will be followed by others, and the biennial feature of the new Constitution for which the people voted will be set aside without a vote of the people, and the State will be saddled with an expense never contemplated, and which the people would never sanction, any more than they will sanction the salary-grab of the last Congress.

RAILROADS AND COURTS.

In the present antagonism between the farmers and the railroads, there is a tendency to ignore the real services of the railroads to the people and the State, and not only to look upon them as public enemies, but to regard in the same way all persons, and, especially, all Judges, who do not join in the prevailing hue and cry. When the people carry their indignation so far as to propose a revolution of the Courts, and to discuss the project of tearing up rails, they permit their passions to run riot over their reason, and are treading upon dangerous ground. The present attack on railroads began with a superabundance of produce. There is more grain raised than can be moved in the winter season by all the means of transportation we possess. The producers are naturally those who suffer most from this state of things. They have sought for an explanation of it, and believe that they have found it in excessive freight rates. There is no doubt that a reduction in charges should be made; but this would not wholly relieve the pressure. So long as the West produces more of a particular kind of grain than can be moved to the market, by existing means of transportation, the price of grain must decline, and the surplus on the farmers' hands must be a burden. It may be burned if it makes good fuel; otherwise, it must be held over for a better market, or left to rot.

The popular crusade against railroads should be tempered with a sense of what the railroads have done and are still doing for the country. This sentiment should not be permitted to extenuate the offense of exorbitant rates or unjust discrimination; but it should deter people from a rash and ill-considered movement calculated to break down the independence of the Judiciary, if not to cripple a system which they must thank for a large share of the prosperity they now enjoy. There is no better way to bring this phase of the present controversy within the popular appreciation than to picture the state of things that would follow a complete suspension of the railroad business for thirty days. Suppose every locomotive-engine in Illinois were tied up and rendered motionless for one month. It would be a national calamity. It is hardly too much to say that it would bankrupt everybody in the State. Pecuniary ruin, political chaos, domestic wretchedness, a universal sense of poverty, and a demoralization extending at once to commerce, trade, government, and society, would be the results. Without railroads, it would require four or five days to reach Chicago from the Mississippi River. The transportation question would then be settled with a vengeance. There is use now for all the horses, mules, and oxen, for all the wagons and ordinary vehicles, for all the canal-boats, and steamboats, and rafts, and propellers. How could the grain be moved then? The price would rise in the Eastern and the foreign markets; but how would this help the farmer if he could not get his corn twenty miles from the crib without consuming its entire value? One of the vital elements of modern civilization would be lost, and the way for a return to barbarism would be open. Take away the railroads, and the business of the West would come to a standstill, cities would be deserted and left to totter and decay, the farmers would huddle together in communities, cultivating only enough land for their own necessities; the vast and rich granaries would disappear from the face of the earth and become abiding places for wolves and prairie dogs. All this furnishes no argument why railroads should be permitted to overcharge, to extort, or to discriminate unjustly; but it shows that they must not be put in the category of public enemies from whom the protection of law is withdrawn, and against whom every man's hand may be turned.

This view of the railroad question, which is founded on reason, as properly estimating the usefulness of railroads, leads to the conclusion that their offenses must be dealt with according to the accumulated experience and wisdom known as Common Law. This means that their tolls, their duties, their actions, and their omissions must be judged by the principles regulating common carriers, and not by any arbitrary statute which a Legislature of inexperienced men may frame under the influence of a popular excitement. It is unlawful for railroads to make unreasonable charges and unjust discriminations. When they do, they may be compelled to abandon the practice, and to pay damages for their offense. What is reasonable and just in one year, or under certain circumstances, may be unreasonable and unjust another year and under different circumstances. So long as the railroads, like other common carriers, are amenable to the well-defined maxims of common law, they may be made to share the adversity, as well as participate in the prosperity, of the farming community, as they should. When the people, however, undertake to say what the Courts shall decide in cases affecting railways, they not only tamper with the fountain of justice to their own harm, but they assume that one of the most potent agencies of civilization is a curse rather than a blessing. Rather than inaugurate a policy bottomed upon that theory, the State had better exercise its right of eminent domain, condemn one or more railroads, pay the owners the value of the property taken, and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the people how and at what rates railroads can be run. Such an experiment is not without its dangers, and the prospects of success are not heightened by the early experiences of Illinois in the railroad business. But it will be better to try it again under a new state of affairs than to undertake the policy of beating down the Courts because they adhere to the principles of law, which they were elected to uphold and maintain.

THE TAXES ON CORN.

In the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* there are published several columns weekly of notes concerning manufactures. Many of these notes have a special interest for those who produce corn at 15 to 20 cents a bushel. The following, taken together, serve for a text:

> The morocco factory of Darius Barry, at Wyoma, Mass., is being enlarged, the increase of the business rendering it necessary to make additions to the buildings.
>
> The shoe business is quite active in Haverhill, Mass. G. W. & J. A. Griffin are making 600 pairs of women's fine sewed goods a day.

In 1862, Congress dealt a heavy blow to the shoe trade by levying a tax on the article known as serge or lasting, which was used for the uppers of women's shoes. It was done at the instance of a single establishment in New England which had undertaken to make this lasting, aided by the manufacturers of morocco. The lasting shoes made in the United States were lighter, cheaper, more elastic and durable than those made of leather. Being especially adapted to warm climates, they were largely exported to South America and the West Indies. The tax levied on the serge amounted, upon the quantity used in this country, to one million of dollars a year, thereby necessitating an increase in the cost of producing those shoes by that amount. The inability to produce the shoes as cheaply as before reduced the demand for them, and finally the whole export trade was abandoned. Subsequently, Mr. David A. Wells, in one of his reports, called the attention of Congress to the effect of this tax upon the shoe trade and upon the public, and recommended its repeal. Whereupon the manufacturers of morocco got up a protest against the repeal of the tax on lastings, and Mr. Kelley, to whom the protest was sent, read the following letter in Congress:

> DEAR SIR: I inclose you herewith a remonstrance, signed by the morocco manufacturers, against the removal of the duty on serge goods, as recommended by Commissioner Wells. It is only necessary for me to call your attention to the fact that serges are now selling at $1.20 per yard, that six and three-quarters feet of morocco is considered equal to one yard of serge, and that the morocco which would be used to compete with it we cannot afford to sell for less than 26 cents per foot, so that with the present duty *$1.20 of serge will go as far as $1.75 of morocco.*
>
> The "Morocco Manufacturers' Exchange" have read your review of Commissioner Wells' report with the greatest pleasure, and, in connection with the noble stand taken by you in favor of "protection to American industry," have considered that it was but necessary to lay this matter before you to secure your interest, and thus prevent the consummation of this great outrage upon *one of the largest* branches of American industry. Truly yours,
>
> EDWARD S. DEEMER,
> Secretary of the Morocco Manufacturers' Exchange.

It will be seen that these morocco manufacturers admit that $1.20 of serge or lasting would make as many shoes as $1.75 of morocco, and they pray that the tax on serge be not taken off, because it will enable such shoes to be made cheaper than those of morocco. The continuance of this tax was demanded because its removal would be an outrage upon "one of the largest branches of American industry." This letter was dated in 1870. The census returns of 1870 disclose some interesting facts upon this large branch of American industry. They show: That there were in the United States 113 establishments, large and small, engaged in making morocco, employing 48 steam-engines and 16 water-wheels; the whole number of hands employed were 3,006, of whom 182 were females and 84 were children; they had an aggregate capital of $3,854,072; paid out $6,623,066 for materials of all kinds; paid $1,678,226 for wages, and sold their products for $9,997,460. These figures show that "American industry," as embodied in labor, is represented to the extent of 16 cents on the dollar of all the morocco produced; that capital invested in machinery receives a profit of $1,696,168, on a total of $3,854,072, or over 43 per cent, while the average wages of the "American labor" employed was $558.29 a year to each hand, or $1.77 per day for each working day in the year.

It will be seen that the tax on the raw materials of which shoes are made, levied to benefit American labor, and enable the workmen to become consumers of farm-products, gives employment to 3,000 persons of all ages, pays these people $558.29 each for a year's work, while the capital invested in machinery, which does not eat corn, pockets nearly 44 per cent profit. This explains why new buildings are needed for making morocco, and explains why it takes 20 bushels of corn to purchase shoes which might be purchased, in the absence of the tax, for 12 bushels.

AN INFAMOUS CRIME.

The narrative, printed in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, of the attempt to ruin two young girls who had been enticed into the den kept by one McLaughlin, tells its own story, and it has not been told too soon or too much in detail to afford protection to others, who are liable at any time to be exposed to the wiles and temptations of the procurer. McLaughlin's "parlors," so-called, do not differ in any respect from many similar places in the West and South Divisions. The most of them are small, unpretentious establishments, with a cigar or fruit store in front, which is all that catches the public eye. Behind this apparently legitimate business, however, are dining-rooms and chambers devoted to assignations, and to just such villainous outrages as were sought to be perpetrated at McLaughlin's den. There are others which are larger, fitted up in gorgeous style, with handsomely appointed private rooms for those who do not wish to eat in the public restaurant, and which at night are the resorts of gamblers and roues. These private rooms are kept free from intrusion, and no questions are ever asked concerning those who frequent them. Nothing is allowed to stand in the way of the purposes of the libertine who takes his victim into one of them. Compared with these places the houses of prostitution which make no concealment of their business are respectable establishments. They offer no allurements. They do not deceive the unwary, or attract the innocent within their doors by false pretenses. They are known to the public and known to the police, and their inmates are at any time liable to arrest and punishment for offenses which are trivial in comparison with the shocking iniquity which is practised in these dens of the "Occidental Parlor" sort. The latter are the direct and most prolific feeders of the houses of prostitution, and without their help there would be fewer inmates in them. It is in these "parlors" that young girls possessed of some personal attractions and little sense, and of little experience in the ways of the world, are induced, by presents or threats, and, where these fail, by drugs, to take the first downward step, which eventually leads them to lives of public shame. This particular outrage which has been made public is a peculiarly aggravated one. The keepers of these dens are not always procurers. Sometimes they merely rent their rooms and furnish all the opportunities for seduction for a stated price. It would appear that McLaughlin, however, in conspiracy with an abandoned woman, has been playing the part of a procurer, and has been in the habit of enticing young and innocent girls into his place by means of the arts known to such creatures, and where, by money and other gifts, and promises of dresses and carriages, which silly young girls are apt to believe so readily, coupled with the terrorism which always prevails in these places, their ruin is affected.

The attention of the police authorities has now been called to this infamous den, and the public will not be satisfied until the proprietor is properly punished, his concern broken up, and the power of the law applied to all similar places in the city. The statutes of this State are lamentably deficient in making no provisions for the punishment of abductors and procurers; but this does not place any obstacle in the way of the suppression of this infamous business. If the police authorities have the disposition, they can close these places and punish the keepers by the repeated application of the penalties against vagrancy and keeping lewd houses. Let these penalties be enforced daily until the business is stopped. "Pull" them night after night, if necessary, until the hideous blot upon the good morals of the city is effaced. The evil has grown to alarming dimensions, and it cannot any longer be allowed to go on without an effort to check it. The police find no difficulty in breaking up gambling dens and arresting the inmates of houses of ill-fame when they become disorderly. But here is an evil far worse, flaunting itself in the open daylight with the most shameless effrontery and impunity. Not a day or night passes that these cigar-stores, fruit-stands, and restaurants, are not filled with young girls, some of them present for the first time, and others regular habitues and familiar with every form of vice. No child is safe so long as the procurer is allowed to ply his infamous vocation without interference. In these places, young girls are first ruined, body and soul, and out from these places they go to the house of prostitution, to ruin others. West Madison and Randolph, and State street from Twenty-second to Harrison, swarm with these dens, in almost every instance located in close proximity to houses of ill-fame. Some of them are cheap Italian saloons; some of them are fitted up with lavish expense. In their general character, however, there is no difference. They are the resorts of loafers, gamblers, and libertines. They are kept for the purposes of lewdness. They are the runways of prostitutes. Many of them are managed by procurers, and the child who once gets into them is ruined, nine times out of ten. Let them be shut up and kept shut. Bring their proprietors before the Grand Jury, and deal out the punishment they so richly merit.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTION.

There was probably no State in the Union which needed the example of Illinois in remodeling its Constitution to conform to the advanced principles of government, and to restrain the tendency of reckless legislation, so badly as the State of Pennsylvania. The present Constitution of that State dates from 1796, which the Constitutional Convention of 1838 contented itself with amending in a few particulars. The present Constitutional Convention, which reassembled last week after a short vacation, has been in session since the middle of last December, and it is not probable that it will adjourn until the middle of July. The time taken indicates that the deliberations of the Convention are thorough. The manner in which the delegates were chosen secured a convention of more than ordinary ability, and one singularly free from partisan bias. Twenty-eight delegates were elected from the State at large, and, as no one could vote for more than fourteen, the Republicans and Liberals were thus far equally represented. The remaining delegates were chosen according to the minority representation plan of voting, three from each Senatorial District, and giving every voter the privilege of balloting for two of the number. The result has been that the Convention has a Republican majority of only five, and the delegates, without distinction of party, are generally opposed to the machinery which has heretofore enabled the Pennsylvania Legislature to authorize so many frauds and create so many monopolies in that State. The Convention counts among its members some of the ablest men of Pennsylvania, including Charles W. Buckalew, Jeremiah S. Black, George W. Woodward, William M. Meredith, Henry C. Carey, Theodore Cuyler, Lewis C. Cassidy, and many others of equal position and ability. The whole country is interested in the work of the Convention, as it will exert a potent influence, as did the Constitutional Convention of Illinois, in forcing upon the people of other States the adoption of means whereby they can best protect themselves from political abuses.

The work of the Convention thus far indicates that it will submit one of the most comprehensive and thorough constitutions that could be framed in the interests of the people. The article on the Legislature has already been agreed upon, and it prohibits local or special legislation as summarily as this class of legislation is prohibited by the Constitution of Illinois and the list of subjects enumerated under the prohibitory clause is even more comprehensive. The Legislature will have no power whatever to grant monopolies or special privileges of any kind. The loaning of the credit of the State, or of county, city, or town governments, to any corporation, and stock subscriptions to the same, are absolutely prohibited. The practice of voting extra compensation to officials or contractors, which has been a fruitful source of corruption, is also stopped. The provisions in regard to railroads are broad and sweeping. With the adoption of the new Constitution, the reign of the Pennsylvania Company will come to an end. There will be a general railroad law, under which individuals or corporations may construct a railroad between any two points in the State, and charter-brokerage will be stopped forever. Consolidation of competing lines is prohibited under penalty of forfeiture of charter. No railroad may engage in manufacturing or mining except for its own use. Freight and passenger rates must be uniform, and discriminations against connecting roads are likewise forbidden. The officers and stockholders in railways are not allowed to own freight lines or transportation companies engaged in carrying goods over their roads,—a most useful prohibition, and one that will do much toward facilitating and cheapening transportation. The watering of stock is forbidden. Free passes are not to be issued; the amount of damages for injury or loss of life cannot be limited by the Legislature; and a passenger may stop off and take another train on his ticket without extra charge or annoyance. The article, in one word, has been framed to meet all the present abuses, monopolies, tyrannies, and annoyances which railroad companies are accustomed to exercise over the public.

Other important reforms have already been suggested in the Convention. It is proposed that the Supreme Court shall consist of seven Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor, shall hold office for twenty-one years, and shall be ineligible to re-election. It is also proposed that the Circuit Judges shall be elected by the State at large, and that courts (not of record) shall be elected on a general ticket by the voters of cities of 200,000 inhabitants, or more, to take jurisdiction in police matters and small causes now in the hands of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen. These changes in the Judiciary are prompted by the desire to remove the Judges from the influence of railroad and other rich corporations that have heretofore controlled them in many instances. Taxation and revenue have also received needed attention. The indebtedness of cities is limited to 6 per cent of their taxable property, that of counties to 2 per cent, and that of townships to 1 per cent. This makes the limit of the aggregate of local indebtedness 9 per cent. The debt of the State is ordered to be reduced to $5,000,000. All taxation must be uniform throughout the State, and levied and collected by general laws. Mr. Buckalew will have a hard fight to secure the introduction of the minority-representation plan of voting. This has already been tried in the borough system, and the present Legislature of Pennsylvania recently repealed the law authorizing it, the act of repeal receiving the sanction of the Governor. Among the questions likely to come before the Convention are the following: The regulations in regard to selling liquor; compulsory education; the pardoning power; the jury system. It is said that the sentiment of the Convention is in favor of absolute prohibition by the Constitution of selling liquor. If the Convention reaches extreme conclusions in some issue of this kind upon which there are serious differences among the people, it may lead to the defeat of their best measures. Otherwise it is likely that the work of the Convention will receive the indorsement of the people and mark an epoch in progressive government.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In these days of legal sharpness or quibbles, I do believe the people have ample show, both under and above constitutions, laws, vested rights, and everything of the sort.

First—Are we constitutionally, supremely throughout, a government of, by, and for the people? Clearly, Yes.

Second—Can the people of to-day be bound by any acts of yesterday clearly subversive of the popular will, government, equity, and welfare? As clearly (to me), No!

I put this last question purposely in its most radical and, to vested-right worshipers, offensive form. There is no government of earth so righteously despotic and uncontrollable as that of a democracy—especially when abused and robbed by its leaders, and, if you please, by its own previous action. I wonder at our railroad managers!

In democracies there is but the one final argument, the popular welfare, and but one supreme verdict or decision, the popular will. And no true friend of free institutions can, I think, hesitate one moment in not only conforming to these great landmarks, but in doing his very utmost to harmonize them with absolute, universal progress and improvement. Anything short of this course is to me most clearly in the direction of either monarchy or mobocracy. Long live the People!

F. K. PHOENIX.

ANSWER.

Mr. Phœnix has properly answered his first interrogatory in the affirmative.

His second question is too broad to be answered in a single sentence or in a sweeping manner. The people of eleven States of this Union set up that they could not be "bound by any acts of yesterday clearly subversive of the popular will, government, equity, and welfare,"—they being the judges of what was clearly subversive, etc. The people of the remaining States maintained that they could be so bound. It is immaterial for the purposes of Mr. Phœnix's interrogatory which side was able to bring the most physical force to bear in deciding the question. We presume that Mr. Phœnix, in common with most people in the North, held, as a matter of law and right, irrespective of the force that could be mustered on either side, that the people of these eleven States were bound by "acts of yesterday," to-wit: the act of forming the American Union. So it appears that there may be exceptions to his rule.

Although Mr. Phœnix does not tell precisely what laws he would like to have the people no longer bound by, we presume he refers particularly to the charter of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. If the people are not to be bound by it, of course the Company are not to be bound by it. Take a sponge, therefore, and wipe out the charter and everything which has been done by or under it. How much happier would Mr. Phœnix be then? He would have no Chicago & Alton Railroad, but he would have his freedom. "But we could charter a railroad on that line with different conditions." You can do that now. But you cannot release one party from a contract and hold the other party up to its conditions.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Canada is greatly agitated by the news that Sir Hugh Allan cannot inspire English capitalists with any confidence in the Canadian Pacific Railway. The scheme seems to have failed almost before it began to mature. It was evident, several weeks ago, that it had become thoroughly mixed up with Canadian politics; that a powerful party, with the Hon. George Brown and leading members of Parliament at their head, would fight the Company with every weapon known to financial and political warfare; and, considering its enormous cost, and for at least a quarter of a century to come the utter worthlessness of the work, failure was inevitable. The first serious point of attack was, really, if the allegations in regard to it were true, one of the strongest arguments in favor of it. It was charged that they and certain American capitalists had agreed to build the road from Lake Nipissing to the foot of Lake Superior, and, crossing the St. Mary's River there, it should connect with a road south of Lake Superior, and, using that and the Northern Pacific, switch off at or near the Red River of the North, and run thence to Fort Garry. From there the line might have been readily carried to the Rocky Mountains, and with it the people to develop the agricultural riches of the Manitoba and the great Saskatchewan Valley. By this means some 700 miles of railway through the desolate and uninhabitable country north of Lake Superior would be avoided. To build a road there would absorb the $30,000,000 granted by the Government to build the whole line, and nearly, if not quite, all of the value of the lands of the Company as well. But, by appealing to Canadian pride and the ideas of nationality now rapidly developing in Canada, what was really the best feature in the plan of the Company has been made to tell most powerfully against it.

But the Toronto *Globe* of the 16th makes a much stronger argument against the success of the enterprise. It doubtless at once suggested itself to English capitalists, and influenced them to let the scheme severely alone. The *Globe* says:

> One of the chief blots in that scheme was the promise to construct it within ten years. Every sober-minded business man must have seen that time was an essential element in the construction of so enormous a work, especially from the point of view of making it remunerative. There is little use in building a railroad until there is a population to use it, and no man in his senses can believe that an adequate population can be produced by the most vigorous emigration in ten years. It is, in fact, a project for building a railway in the air.

The *Globe* also charges that the promise to build the road in so short a time was made to secure British Columbian votes:

> In order to whip up with golden thongs a majority, he received $300,000, and promised to grant a charter to parties quite unfit, from every point of view and on every consideration; one consequence being the forcing of the scheme prematurely and without due consideration on the London market. Such a scheme could only succeed by a miracle, and the days of miracles are over. Nor, indeed, were we still in them, is it likely that one would be performed for such men.

The want of population and business to sustain the road has much more to do with its premature failure than any mismanagement of the men who have it in charge. That essential element cannot possibly be supplied within the next quarter of a century. If English capitalists and the statesmen of the Dominion want to sink perhaps ten times as much money as they have lost in the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial Railways, let them go in strong on the Canadian Pacific. They will find it a maelstrom in which hundreds of millions may be sunk forever with very little trouble.

HERBERT SPENCER ON CAPITAL AND LABOR.

In the *Popular Science Monthly* for May, a further article in Mr. Herbert Spencer's series on the difficulties which surround the effort to establish social science, discusses the bias under which employes and employed, or capitalists and laborers, everywhere regard the conduct of each other. Neither sees in the other the best and necessary result of the present undeveloped condition of society, but each charges the conflicts between the two to the inherent depravity and personal wickedness of the other. The laborer sees tyranny in the exactions of his employer. The employer sees a spirit of indolent and insolent turbulence in the disposition of the laborer not to work at all unless he can work less time or at higher wages. Mr. Spencer sees, in both, the resultants of the conditions that surround them, and only blames both for their failure to regard themselves in the same philosophical light. A book upon servants, for aristocratic reading, entitles them "The Greatest Plague in Life," while a book upon employers, to be read by servants, would of course style masters and mistresses "The Greatest Plague in Life." While Mr. Spencer contemplates with serene satisfaction the folly which inspires both these classes in their contests with each other, he raises a new issue with both of them,—that they alike misapprehend their own interests. Workingmen ought to know that a more equal distribution of wealth and "better forms of industrial organization would grow up and extinguish this which they regard as oppressive, were such better forms practicable." The power of the capitalist is the compensation he receives for regulating the course of industry and the exchange of products, and, though the share of the proceeds of industry which now go to pay for its regulation is probably excessive, and will be lessened under future systems, "at present it has the justification that it alone succeeds." So much to the workingman. To the capitalist, Mr. Spencer argues that he would be happier with less money; or rather that, with the onward sweep of society, conditions will so change that unselfish policies will supply more largely the comforts of life, while entailing less care and vexation. The feudal Baron of two centuries ago would have sneered at the possibility that his successor, the Earl of to-day, could live without a moated castle, without armed retainers, could have gone abroad without steel mail, lance, or sword, and yet enjoy, not only greater social power, but more freedom, than these encumbrances would have supplied. So our modern bankers, railway kings, and land-holders, who drudge like hired clerks under the load of details their business involves, would sneer at the prediction that a social condition is approaching in which their posterity will enjoy far more real wealth, means of culture, health, leisure, and social power and freedom, without, than they now enjoy with, their vast monopoly of property, which they can neither consume nor labor with directly, but can only invest and supervise. Mr. Spencer, therefore, condemns the "pervading theory of life" entertained by the capitalist class, viz: that the monopoly of vast wealth by individuals is conducive to the happiness of its possessors, as being "as mistaken as it is ignoble." We quote the following as a singular concession by philosophy to the soundness of the chief and most difficult claim of Christianity, viz: that, to insure happiness, self-love must be modified and balanced by the love of our neighbor:

> The pleasure-hunting life fails, for the reason that it leaves large parts of the nature unexercised,—it neglects the satisfaction gained by successful activity, and there is missing from it the serene consciousness of services rendered to others. Egoistic enjoyments continuously pursued pall, because the appetites for them are satiated in times much shorter than our waking lives give us, leaving times that are either empty or spent in efforts to get enjoyment after desire has ceased. They pall also from the want of that broad contrast which arises when a moiety of life is actively occupied. These negative causes of dissatisfaction are joined with the positive cause indicated—the absence of that content gained by successful achievement. One of the most passive and enduring gratifications is the sense of personal worth, ever afresh demonstrating itself to consciousness by effectual action; and an idle life is balked of its happiness partly because it lacks this. Lastly, the implied absence of altruistic activities, or of activities felt to be in some way serviceable to others, brings kindred evils—an absence of certain positive pleasures of a high order not easily exhausted, and a further falling back on egoistic pleasures, again tending toward satiety. And all this, with its resulting weariness and discontent, we may trace to a social organization under which there comes to the regulating classes a share of produce great enough to make possible large accumulations that support useless descendants.

In the mode of expressing these ideas there is the mere shade of novelty which attaches to Mr. Spencer's philosophical style. The conclusions, however, are as old as the Book of Job, wherein the same truth is taught, that a man's happiness consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesseth; or as the stoics in philosophy and the eremites in religion, who have, in their several ways, sought to practice on the

teaching. Nowhere is it so sublimely taught as in the sermons of Christ. The point of difficulty in Mr. Spencer's position on this point as a philosopher, and wherein he has not yet sounded the depths of the argument as profoundly as some of his predecessors, is in his failure to see that his issue with both capitalists and workingmen is as "mistaken and ignoble" as their issue with each other. For his philosophy regards both as irresponsible cogs in the social mechanism, mere creatures of antecedent causes. The capitalist is what he is because he has succeeded in becoming so, and the workingman could not be other than he is because he has failed to be anything different. This is the fatalism which logically results from the philosophical contemplation of things, as distinguished from the conscious sense of volition, freedom, and religious responsibility which arises in the mind of one who actively participates in the same things or events. They contradict each other in their conclusion, but it is the same old contradiction which has defied the speculations of the philosophical and confirmed the faith of the religious through all the centuries. Mr. Spencer, in his own realm of philosophical contemplation, is an actor, though his action consists in looking down from his eyrie on all other fields of thought and arenas of strife. As a combatant for his peculiar views, he wrestles religiously with prevailing ideas to bend them to his pet idea, that all other wrestlings, including those of capital with labor, are "ignoble and mean." He has a religious conviction that for the laborer to accuse the capitalist of meanness is absurd; also, that for the capitalist to accuse the laborer of meanness is ridiculous. Both are, he says, the necessary and logical result of their own environment. "Why, then," he asks, "are they so ignobly mean as to abuse each other?" Why, we ask, should Mr. Spencer style either of them ignoble or mean, since he regards both of them as the volitionless and irresponsible effects of their environment, and recognizes no inspiration or will, except as the result of organization or cause? The reason is, that Mr. Spencer himself, like them, in the sphere in which he is an actor,—*i. e.*, in the sphere of spreading his own philosophy as against prevailing ideas,—has a consciousness of volition, responsibility, right and wrong character, and he religiously hates the views that oppose his own, and, in a philosophical way, hates those who entertain them. At least he uses adjectives which, when applied by capitalists and laborers to each other, he would regard as indicating hatred.

Had he risen to the true climax of his philosophy he would admit that the views of capitalists and laborers are the result of their environment, that they could not possibly think otherwise, and that there could therefore be nothing "ignoble or mean" in their thinking as they do. This would destroy Mr. Spencer's own motive in seeking by his writings to alter their opinions, and so would conduct him to the logical acme of philosophical speculation concerning human conduct, viz: a complete paralysis of moral effort.

But if it is essential to Mr. Spencer's work that he shall feel that capitalists and laborers are morally responsible for their opinions and conduct, and that they can be mean or ignoble according to the degree in which they fail to apprehend his views, why can he not see that it may be equally essential to the mutual relations of capitalist and laborer that each shall regard the conduct of the other as flowing not wholly from organism and environment, but largely from individual volition, and involving personal blame and praise? Inspiration, volition, and responsibility are the fundamental assumptions of religion. That human conduct is the simple unfolding of a chain of causes and effects, is the inexorable logic of his philosophy. The first may lead to dogmatism and fanaticism, but the last must culminate in absolute paralysis of moral effort, and in the denial both of the standards and the very existence of morals. Between these two extremes of thought, the average faith of the more useful portion of mankind balances, in a medium not entirely religious nor wholly philosophical, borrowing something, however, of the reformatory energy of religion, and modifying its influence by somewhat of the halting and cautious spirit of philosophy. Even Spencer fights, with the zeal of a Roundhead, for the particular phase of negation in which he religiously believes, and is as zealous for the conversion of the world to the doctrine that it needs no conversion, and that all its future good will be inevitably evolved out of existing conditions, as Paul was to unfurl the standard of an incarnate God and an infinite individual responsibility.

There are indications that the harsh feelings between French and Germans, which have prevailed since the Franco-Prussian war, have been materially softened. The news that Count Von Arnim is to give way as Minister to France to Gen. Manteuffel is regarded as an important concession on the part of the German Emperor in the way of reconciliation. Von Arnim, whose presence in Paris has become distasteful from an association with the bitter feelings immediately succeeding the war, is transferred to London. Gen. Manteuffel has been in command of the army of occupation, and, in spite of his trying position, he has administered the duties of his office in such a way as to command the respect of the French people. It was only recently that he gave a dinner at Nancy in honor of President Thiers' birthday, at which the local French officials were present, and where the congratulatory toasts were mutual. The same desire to close up the wounds and obliterate the scars which the war left upon both nations was manifested in the negotiations that led to the terms of German evacuation of French territory. The German Emperor took so active a part in bringing these negotiations to a satisfactory termination that President Thiers sent him a dispatch acknowledging his gratitude. On the same evening, the German Emperor appeared at the French Minister's reception. The mutual advantages that were to follow from these final negotiations were also the subject of friendly comment in the German Parliament. All these circumstances indicate a general conciliatory mood, which is about the most favorable thing that France could cultivate, and which should be heralded as joyful tidings by all Europe.

The anomalous government of the Samana Bay Company has been formally proclaimed in the Peninsula which it obtained from San Domingo, and Joseph Warren Fabens has been duly inaugurated Governor. He has issued a proclamation, in which he returned sincere thanks to the people for having "so spontaneously and unanimously" voted to ratify the connection between Baez and the New York Company. He announces that there will be no distinction between Dominicans, Spaniards, Americans, or people of any other nationality, but all shall enjoy equal rights and privileges under the Company's jurisdiction,—a sort of combination of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. He does not forget to remind the people that they should be duly grateful to President Baez for selling them out in a manner which cannot but be beneficial to all of them. The Company has adopted for its flag a union of the national banner of the Dominican Republic and the flag of the American Union of thirty-seven States. For the present it is announced that the laws will remain the same as before, and their execution is intrusted to the hands of the same officers. It is not easy to see how any change for the benefit of the people has been brought about by maintaining the same state of things as existed under the Baez Government. However, the Samana Bay Company has gone into the governing business,—which, by the way, is much easier than getting out of it.

The recent developments made in the Michigan Land Office show the existence of a Credit Mobilier which does no discredit in rascality to the Credit Mobilier engineered by Oakes Ames. The investigations made by the Governor show that State lands, United States lands, mineral lands,—all kinds of lands, in fact, worth stealing,—have been stolen. These investigations claim to have discovered that the late Land Commissioner sold to eight different parties 4,049 acres of land which did not belong to the State of Michigan at all, but to the United States, and that the State realized $5,061; that he sold to three other individuals 3,080 acres of land that had been granted to the United States to replace lands assigned to the State, the amount given to the Treasury being $3,650, being the minimum price of $1.25 per acre for land worth thirty times that amount; that he sold to a single individual 4,375 acres of land reserved to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, for the minimum Government price, or, at least, it was the minimum Government price which went into the State Treasury; finally, that he sold to another individual 1,240 acres of mineral lands, in Marquette County, which had been recovered from sale, for which the Commissioner turned over to the State Treasury $4,960! The late Land Commissioner of Michigan should have been one of the managers of the Credit Mobilier of America. Such talents as he displayed in real estate operations should not have been narrowed down to a single State, but should have embraced the whole boundless continent in their scope. He would have made a worthy compeer to Oakes Ames.

The release of the Indian murderers Satanta and Big Tree from captivity is one of the curiosities of the Quaker policy. The release was secured by a petition signed by the head men of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and written by the Quakers, in which they make the signers say: "We, the Chiefs, braves, warriors, head men, and young men of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes of Indians, hereby acknowledge that we have heretofore incurred thy displeasure by numerous depredations and plunder, by murdering innocent people, and taking into captivity innocent women and children. This we have done while thou hast been feeding and clothing us, and in spite of the entreaties and warnings of the messengers ofttimes sent among us." Having made this confession, they then go on to say that if their Chiefs are released they will hereafter obey the orders of the Great Father. To people who are not Quakers, and who do not believe in "the policy," it will probably seem somewhat inconsistent that a white man who commits murder is punished, and that an Indian who confesses the same crime is released. The reliance to be placed upon an Indian's word has already been shown in the case of the Modoc treachery. In the light of that treachery, how much value is to be attached to the promises of the head men of the tribe to which Satanta and Big Tree belong, especially when it is remembered that neither of these murderers has made any promises or signed any agreement whatever?

The New York *Times* is still hopeful in regard to Gen. Grant's interpretation of the Civil Service rules, and his intention to enforce "the spirit and the letter of the reform." In commenting upon one of Gen. Grant's recent assurances to this effect, the *Times* says: "We are bound to say that no case has yet been made known where the President has ignored or evaded the rules in any department to which they apply." The rules apply, we should say, to the custom-houses and post-offices as much as to any other departments. In Chicago, Mr. McLean retired some time since from the post of Collector, and Col. Eastman retired from that of Postmaster. The rule of promotion was ignored in both cases. Mr. Judd succeeded the former and Mr. McArthur succeeded the latter. Neither gentleman was transferred from any other department of the Government service, nor had any departmental experience. Both were purely political appointments, made with a view to promoting the interests of the party or rewarding services that had been rendered to the party. Other instances of the same violation of the rule of promotion are numerous. It is true that the Civil Service rules are enforced, or not enforced, according to the inclination of the President, and it was not possible to make them otherwise. Under this construction, the *Times* may be right in maintaining that "No case has yet been made known where the President has ignored or evaded the rules."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Rev. E. P. Smith, has taken the trouble to express his views upon the recent murder of Gen. Canby by the Modocs, which he charges upon the abuses practised by Indian Agents and speculators. The Commissioner says: "If Agents, and officers having dealings with the Indians, had been held to a strict accountability, all trouble would have been avoided." The report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, just issued, says: "Under the old system, selling the Indians their own goods; selling annuity goods to whites; conniving with others to swindle Indians out of their annuities after distribution; having Indian concubines, and allowing similar license to employes; and many other abuses, had become so general that an honest and moral Agent was the exception. Under the present system, such practices are the exceptional cases, and, when discovered, the remedy is at once applied." Putting the statements of the two together, the inquiry is inevitable, why this trouble, which has lasted a year, was not avoided by applying the remedy at once?

There has been a case in Ireland in which a Judge passed a severe sentence upon an editor for certain comments which the latter printed, wherein he expressed dissatisfaction with a verdict that had been given, and a sentence that had been passed, in a criminal suit. The most objectionable feature of the article that was construed in contempt of the Court was an intimation that the religious faith of the prisoner had influenced the Judge to make the sentence unnecessarily severe. The Judge's action is not regarded with favor by the press of Great Britain. They hold that, as the trial had been completed and as the criticism could not affect the verdict, the comment was of a purely personal character, and came within the province of the press. Of course, the Judge had his relief in law like any other man. It is held with reason that the committal for contempt on a purely personal basis is a dangerous precedent. The London *News*, in noticing the case, refers to the fact that Blackstone spoke of contempt cases as "not agreeable to the genius of the common law," and adds that a mistake was made in this case by not proceeding in the usual course of indictment for libel.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE may, perhaps, be interested in knowing that there are now no spots on the sun large enough to be visible with an eye-piece of low magnifying power. We may count on a tolerable exemption from these interesting disturbers of our meteorological peace for five or six years to come. The next epoch of maximum occurs in the year 1881.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that, "At this very moment, the politics of every nation in Europe turns upon religion." It would ordinarily be supposed that this would not apply to England, but the statement is made with some show of reason that the Catholics, acting together, as they are likely to do after the crisis which they precipitated on the Dublin University controversy, hold the balance of political power. While it would be possible for them to elect representatives of their own in very few Parliamentary districts, they can determine in a vast majority of cases whether the successful candidate shall be a Liberal or a Conservative, by uniting their vote upon one or the other.

George P. Wallihan, a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, at Denver, has got into trouble in that city by reason of a letter written last February to that paper, in which, under an anonymous garb, he sought to defame several well-known citizens. The name of the writer having at last been discovered, he has been notified that he had better leave the city, although he has printed an apologetic letter in the Denver *News*, in which he seeks to lay the blame upon one of the editors of that paper, who induced him to write the letter. In addition to his other troubles, he found himself under arrest for abstracting and reading a private letter.

Ex-Congressman Roosevelt, of the Fourth New York District, has handed his back pay, amounting to $4,700, to the schools of the city. This may seem a very handsome act to Mr. Roosevelt, but what right has he to be generous with other people's money? By what right does he rob Peter to give to Paul?

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Village Trustees—President's Salary Fixed at $2,000 a Year—Estimates for Water-Pipe—The Recent Election—Defeat of the Free Library Project.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees was held Saturday night. All present. The claim of C. Knowlton for interest on an old bill for graveling Michigan avenue, was referred to the Attorney for the facts. Beatty & Barker were paid $81.30 for balance on last estimate on Fifty-first street sewer.

Nelson & Benson received $30 for interest on a warrant they had discounted and forgotten in their last settlement.

Petitions were presented and referred from Edmund Bicknell and others to have a sewer constructed at Thirty-ninth street, thence to Cottage Grove, Oakwood, and Brooks street, through to Lake Michigan; from Lyman Baird, for Joliet pipe sewer on Cornell street to connect with Oak street sewer, and from Nelson & Benson for $2,000 advance payment to them on broken stone on hand for Stony Island avenue.

Six pay-rolls for labor on sidewalks and drains, letting off water, etc., $128, and Rhoades & Dobson, engineers, $175.25, were ordered to be paid.

The Attorney was instructed to prepare ordinances to open One-Hundred-and-Eleventh, One-Hundred-and-Fifteenth, and One-Hundred-and-Twenty-ninth streets on petition of sundry owners of property, from Chicago and Thorton road, east to the lake, Calumet and Hyde.

An ordinance was adopted fixing the per diem attendance of Village Trustees at $3; also, fixing the salary of the President at $2,000 per annum from July 1, 1873, to date.

The Commissioners appointed April 5 to estimate the cost of laying the water pipes, then ordered by ordinonce, made another estimate of $24,000 for Grand boulevard, $5,500 for Oakwood avenue, $5,300 for Cottage Grove avenue, and $240,000 for all the others, based on the cost of iron pipes. Some of the Board, some tax-payers, and two manufacturers of wooden pipe, present, argued in favor of a change to wooden pipes, and, after a very lengthy debate, it was

Resolved, That Paul Cornell, John F. Barney, James Wadsworth, and C. M. Cady investigate and report on the relative merits of wood and iron pipes.

The resolution offered last week was adopted, to grant warrants, payable out of the special assessment fund, when collected, to all persons who shall advance money to hasten any improvement.

Warrants were ordered to each member of the Board in payment of per diem and committee work under town organization from November, 1871, to date, as follows:

C. M. Cady	$260.00
Bradner, Jr.	166.00
M. Doyle	137.00
W. E. Hale	247.00
A. D. Waldron	234.00
J. F. Barney	150.50
E. G. Clark	290.50
L. G. Fisher	170.00
H. Vander Belt	195.50
Total	$1,850.50

The election returns of village election, on 15th inst., were then canvassed, and

C. M. Cady declared elected Trustee by	488
John F. Barney	488
Wm. P. Gray	502
Joseph F. Bonfield	501
Michael Doyle	481
Horace R. Stebbings	502
Charles E. Pope, Village Clerk	495
Daniel H. Horne, Police Magistrate	40

The vote on the tax for Free Public Library was defeated—for, 170; against, 271.

The new Board and Clerk were sworn in by Justice Horne, and, after many conflicting motions, finally agreed to ballot for a President, and C. M. Cady was unanimously elected for his seventh term.

Adjourned to Tuesday, April 22.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

are to meet at the village hall for organization this evening. It is said they have the power to establish a free public library.

The name of Reform School Station is to be heard no more on the Hyde Park trains. It is now called Forty-third Street Station.

PERSONAL.

Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, is at the Tremont House.

Donald Davidson, England, is at the Tremont House.

W. H. Frazer, A. A. Allen, W. G. Webster, W. F. Monday, and G. Elueslie, Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company, are at the Gault House.

Among the arrivals at the South Side Briggs House yesterday were the following: M. F. Andrews, Mechanicsville; F. H. Boalt, Norwalk, O.; C. E. Moody, Carthage; Oliver Anthony, Clinton, Md.; B. F. Johnson, Logansport; Wm. Burt, Marquette; J. Putnam, Lincoln, Neb.

Among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House yesterday were the following: William Van Eps, Sioux Falls, D. T.; George Judd, Springfield; J. N. Horner, Columbus; C. F. Horns, Galesburg; C. L. Graves, Boston; Jo. F. Cullerton, Columbus; L. W. Ulrich, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday, were the following: Daniel Shepard, Springfield; C. H. McLane, G. S. Rice, New York; A. Kimball, Davenport; A. W. Scott, Hamilton, O; William Martin, New York; W. B. Pierce, Boston; C. M. Havens, Akron, O.

Among the arrivals at the Gault House yesterday, were the following: C. W. Cullen, Richmond, Va.; G. D. Ashman, Pittsburgh; John Allen, Connecticut; B. F. Butler, New York; E. F. Chapin, Boston; J. A. Laflin, Niagara Falls; M. J. Haines, Nashville; A. B. Henry, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: S. M. Johnson and wife, New York; J. E. Merrill, Boston; W. W. Heighley and wife, Toronto; Edwin Montis, England; John H. Knox, Troy; F. R. Plumb, Philadelphia; Geo. W. Terrill, Boston; A. M. Wilcox, Cleveland; T. H. Ramsdell, Boston.

While it is understood that President Grant's Western tour had no connection with any lecture course interests, the public was a little in doubt as to what it did mean. Some little light was thrown upon it by an invitation which resulted in a visit by United States Commissioner Phil Hoyne to the President at St. Louis, yesterday. Does this mean that he is to be Minister to Constantinople—or is he to look for a situation?

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday were the following: C. L. Miller, New York; W. P. Burdick, Saginaw; B. R. Simpson, Portsmouth, N. H.; H. H. Seaver, Boston; James Johnson, England; F. S. Jordan, New York; J. B. Bennett, Cincinnati; M. B. Wilcox, Connecticut; M. Rice, London; R. T. Ruggles, E. B. Goodfellow, Mason City, Ga.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: P. B. Palmer, Boston; John Friday, Jefferson City; F. Fournier, New York; David Keaser, Portland; Ludwig Raecker, Cincinnati; H. M. Sloan, New York; F. N. Finney, St. Thomas; O. Montague, A. B. Mitford, London, Eng.; H. W. Ireland, Montreal; J. H. Law and wife, Cincinnati; George W. Fairchild, Julian Gifford, Hudson, N. Y.; W. H. Mooney and wife, Ohio.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, April 19.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 19.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,261	7,591	1,471
Tuesday	4,824	7,894	1,363
Wednesday	4,115	11,268	1,108
Thursday	4,116	13,080	1,628
Friday	2,311	11,162	1,174
Saturday	1,000	3,500	....
Total	20,627	54,495	6,744
Last week	14,154	64,959	5,082
Week before last	17,020	82,594	7,088
Week ending March 29	17,533	57,566	5,207
Total, 4 weeks	69,334	259,614	24,121
Received since Jan. 1	207,439	1,405,786	125,813
Same time in 1872	177,552	906,402	139,444
Increase	29,887	499,384	....
Decrease	....	....	13,631

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,920	7,330	174
Tuesday	3,641	7,169	686
Wednesday	1,884	6,025	487
Thursday	3,133	7,646	859
Friday	2,820	8,884	1,271
Saturday (no returns)	....	....	....
Total	14,398	37,054	3,457
Last week	11,572	56,151	3,013

CATTLE—The week just closed has been a notable one in this department of the market; notable because our receipts have been the largest ever known in this or any other market, and notable because of the ease with which this immense number of cattle have been yarded and properly cared for by the practiced attaches of the Stock Yards. But perhaps the most remarkable feature of all was the comparatively trifling depreciation in values resulting from this unprecedented and unexpectedly heavy supply. Whatever decline there may have been was confined to shipping grades, and these are barely a ¼c lower than at the close of last week. Butchers' cattle have firmly held their own, while stockers are actually higher; the increased firmness of the latter being due more to the lighter receipts than to any increase in the demand. The fact that the market has so successfully withstood the pressure of the 20,000 cattle thrown upon it during the past half-dozen days goes far toward establishing confidence in the permanence of present prices, and in dispelling the fears heretofore entertained that the season of 1873 would be an unprofitable one for Western feeders. The offerings were good even for this season of the year, when excellence is usually looked for, the number of fat, finely-formed, fully-matured steers being noticeably large. The extreme range of prices was $3.00@6.62½, though there were very few transfers at the extremes, the great bulk of the sales being made at prices ranging from $4.75 upward to $6.00 for common lots of from 1,080 to 1,150 lbs average, to choice grades averaging from 1,350 to 1,450 lbs. The inquiry for stock steers continues in excess of the supply, and prices have advanced to $3.75@4.00 for poor to common lots averaging from 700 to 900 lbs, and at $4.25@4.75 for medium to prime droves averaging from 900 to 1,080 lbs. New milch cows are more plenty, but are not as yet perceptibly lower, there being free buyers at $20.00@25.00 per head for common, and at $30.00@45.00 for medium to choice. Veal calves are selling slow, and prices are "off" a little, holders being bothered to obtain over $2.15@5.50 for the best, while sales are chiefly at the low range of $4.00@4.75.

To-day fair activity characterized the demand, local and outside buyers operating on a liberal scale. Prices were without appreciable change. In addition to the fresh receipts, there was a large number of stale cattle, but after the wants of the different classes of buyers had been satisfied, only a few hundred head remained in the yards unsold, and the market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.70@5.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.30@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,080 lbs	3.75@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00

HOGS—In this department of the live stock market the past week has developed no features worthy of special comment. A further falling off in the receipts is noted, the arrivals reaching 54,495, against 64,959 last week, but there has been a corresponding diminution in the demand, and sellers have not succeeded in recovering any considerable portion of the decline suffered during the previous week. Prices of the different grades have been more or less unsettled and variable, but closing quotations are substantially the same as on the preceding Saturday, viz.: $5.10@5.20 for inferior to common, coarse, rough, uneven and mixed lots, at $5.25@5.35 for medium to good, and at $5.40@5.45 for choice.

To-day only about 3,500 head arrived, but the supply proved adequate, and yesterday's prices were no more than sustained. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Cleveland buyers took the bulk of the stock, and sales were mostly within the range of $5.25@5.35.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	197	$5.35	61	206	$5.30	61	245	$5.45
51	205	5.30	37	292	5.20	40	217	5.35
51	191	5.30	132	208	5.35	117	206	5.30
116	209	5.30	90	234	5.35	70	158	5.35
150	250	5.40	115	182	5.30	66	174	5.40
70	214	5.25	60	218	5.35	54	171	5.35
62	224	5.35	184	179	5.35	58	260	5.40
80	175	5.30	179	180	5.35	68	181	5.20
27	183	4.37½	33	191	4.37½	58	190	5.30

SHEEP—Only a moderate degree of activity characterized this market any time during the week under review, and prices were not subjected to any decided fluctuations. The supply was liberal, but so evenly divided that the daily arrivals were readily disposed of without affecting prices unfavorably. We quote common to medium at $4.00@5.25, and good to choice at $5.50@6.25. In a few instances $6.50@6.62½ was obtained, while for a car load or two of "premium" sheep a buyer was found at $7.00. These, however, must be regarded as extreme prices.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Money was easier to-day. The rates ranged from 1-16 to 6 per cent per annum, closing at 6 and 7 per cent. The express companies received $1,200,000 currency to-day from the interior, and the bank statement shows a gratifying gain in legal-tender reserve.

Sterling was strong and higher. The leading bankers advanced the rate to 108 for sixty days and 109¾ for sight.

Gold strong on the large merchandise imports, ranging from 117⅞ to 118¼. Loans from 4 to 7 per cent coin for carrying. Clearings, $106,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $56,000.

Governments were buoyant, and higher than for some time past.

State bonds were dull and steady.

Stocks were active and higher, the interest centering in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, St. Paul common, and New York Central. The advance of the day ranged from 1 to 2 per cent, with closing quotations only a fraction below the highest point of the day.

Sterling, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¾	Coupons, '67	119¾
5-20s of '62	118½	Coupons, '68	117¾
Coupons, '64	118	New 5s	113¾
Coupons, '65	120	10-40s	114½
Coupons, '65 (new)	117¼	Currency 6s	116

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅝	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	78	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	78¼	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St Paul pfd	73¾
W. U. Tel	86⅝	Wabash	69⅛
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	94⅝	Fort Wayne	92⅝
Wells Fargo	79¾	Terre Haute	18
American Express	67	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	75⅝	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	59⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	102⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅝
Erie	66¾	C., C. & C.	84⅛
Erie pfd	74⅝	C., B. & Q.	109¾
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	93⅛
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	39
Michigan Central	104⅛	Illinois Central	117
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Union Pacific stocks	33¼
Northwestern	80⅝	Union Pacific bonds	86⅝
Northwestern pfd	85	Central Pacific bonds	103
Rock Island	109¼	Del. Lack. & Western	99¼
N. J. Central	99	B., H. & Erie	3
St. Paul	59⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 4d@11s 7d; club, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—1:30 p.m.—Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Lard, 40s.

LONDON, April 19—5 p. m.—Consols, 93⅛; 5-20s of '65, 91½; do of '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90; Erie, 51¾.

The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 per cent below the Bank of England rate.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Cotton steadier; middling upland, 9⅛@9¼d; Orleans, 9½d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d.

Beef, 85s. Lard, 40s. Cheese, 68s. Cumberland, 38s 9d; short rib, 40s 3d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 19.—There was an improved feeling in trade, and the jobbers distributed a fair quantity of goods to the near by and Western dealers. The cotton market was firm for standard sheetings. Fine browns and fine makes of bleached shirtings, and light brown sheetings, are selling more freely at reduced prices. Massachusetts BB and Lawrence LL are jobbing at 11½c. Colored cottons are active and strong at current prices. Glazed cambrics are selling well at 8c. White ground fancy prints, shirting stripes, and percales are active. Woolens rule quiet. Foreign goods are inactive. White goods are in better request. The dry goods imports for the week foot up $3,300,999.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 19.—Crude petroleum quiet at $2.40; refined quiet at 16½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 19.—COTTON—In limited demand; middling upland, 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour opened heavy, and closed steady. Receipts, 16,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.70@6.25; common to good extra, $6.75@7.40; good to choice, $7.45@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $7.00@7.40; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand; receipts, 14,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.64; ordinary No. 2 Chicago, $1.58; No. 3 spring, $1.50; extra choice white Michigan, $2.25. Rye and barley unchanged. Malt neglected. Corn in active demand and a shade firmer, chiefly for old mixed in store and export; receipts, 7,000 bu new mixed Western, 65½@66½c; old do afloat, 66½c; do in store, 64½@65c; yellow Western, 65½@66½c. Oats dull; receipts 22,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51@54c; old do, 53c; black, 49@50c.

CLOVER SEED—In moderate request; Western and State, $8.50@9.00; timothy quiet, at $3.65@4.00.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 16@16½c.

HAY—In fair demand.

HOPS—Dull and lower at 35c for crop of '72.

LEATHER—In fair demand at 28½@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—More active; extra pulled, 44c; super do, 52½c; Ohio, 52@55c; XX do, 52@53c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 16½@18½c. Sugar quiet and weak; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Easier; crude, 9⅞@10c; refined, 19⅞@20c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 54½@55c.

PROVISIONS—Pork excited and decidedly higher; new mess, $19.25; prime mess, $17.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Boxed dry-salted shoulders, 7½c; hams, 12@13c. Middles quiet and unchanged. Lard firmer; Western steam, 9½c; kettle, 9⅝@9 7-16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and a shade easier, but unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 19.—Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.65. Corn unchanged. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1.10.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $1.97; No. 1, $1.90; amber, $1.71. Corn steady; No. 1 mixed, 45c. Oats in good demand at 36½@37c.

CLOVER SEED—At $4.85@5.00.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, high grades quiet and firm, other grades dull; superfine, $4.75@5.50; extras, $6.87½. Wheat, prime scarce and firm; red, $1.87@1.90; No. 1 spring, $1.69; white do, $1.90. Rye nominal. Corn steady; yellow, 62@63c; mixed Western, 63c. Oats active; white, 51@52c; mixed, 47½c. Barley and malt unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14c; refined, 19½@19¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 90@91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm; mixed Western, 63½c. Oats quiet; mixed Western, 46@47c; white, 48@49c. Rye quiet at 85@95c.

PROVISIONS—Strong and buoyant; stock very light; mess pork, $17.50@18.00. Bulk shoulders, 7½@7⅝c. Sides, nominal. Clear rib, sales 9½c; now held 9⅝@9¾c. Bacon and lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; choice Western tubs, 38@40c; good to choice roll, 30@37c.

WHISKY—Firm at 91½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 1, $1.31¼; No. 2, $1.21½. Oats steady; No. 2, 29c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 39c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 66c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 85c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 red held at $1.74; No. 2, $1.63. Corn quiet, at 48@49c. Oats steady at 47c; State, 41c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; $7.50@7.57. Wheat firm; $1.66@1.67. Corn firm; 42@43c. Oats firm; 32@42c. Rye quiet at 80c. Barley firm.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Very strong and active. Pork $17.52@17.75, with light offerings for spot, sales $18.25 buyer April. Lard firm; 8¾c spot; 8⅝c bid, buyer May; kettle, 8¾@9c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 6⅝c spot; clear rib held at 8⅝c; clear held at 9c. Sales, 9⅛c buyer April. Bacon strong, held higher; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9⅜c; clear, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 85c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 white Wabash, $2.05; No. 2 do, $1.93; No. 3 do, $1.85; extra white Michigan, $1.95; amber Michigan, seller May, $1.67; seller June, $1.67½c; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.77; No. 1 red, $1.73; No. 2, $1.66. Corn dull; high mixed, spot, 43¼c; low mixed, 42½c; yellow, 44c. Oats higher; No. 1, 41c.

CLOVER SEED—Mammoth, $5.74.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 150 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 red fall, $1.57. Corn buoyant and a shade higher; No. 2, 34c, on east track; 44@45c for sacked and delivered. Oats firmer; No. 2, 30c on east track; 33@34½c sacked. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye quiet; No. 2, 66c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 86@87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $17.25 for spot; $18.00 for June and July. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, up-country, 8¼c; clear rib, 8⅝c; clear, 8⅞c for May. Bacon strong; shoulders, 8⅜c for May; clear sides, 10½c for July. Lard firm; 8½c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.70@5.10.

CATTLE—Firm; fair to choice steers, 4¾@5¾c; extra, 6@7c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Stronger and higher, with a good demand; mess pork, $17.50@18.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½@7¾c; clear rib, 9½@9¾c; clear, 9¾@10c, packed. Hams firm; plain, 13@13½c; sugar-cured, 13½@14½c, the latter for fancy. Bulk shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear, 9c, loose. Lard, choice leaf, tierces, 9c.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn firmer at 55@57c. Oats firmer at 42@43c.

BRAN—Dull and lower at 68@72c.

HAY—Dull and easier at $23.00; choice, $26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $17.75. Lard easier; refined, tierce, 9c; keg, 9½@10c.

GROCERIES—Coffee easier at 17@19½c. Others unchanged.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........April 19.

Stmr S. O. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 550 tons iron ore.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Pentwater, 75 m ft lumber, 500 m shingles.
Schr A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 480 tons iron ore.
Schr Octavia, White Lake, 135 m ft lumber.
Schr Gen. Grant, Manistee, 190 m ft lumber.
Scow D. R. Owen, Manistee, 110 m ft lumber.
Scow Granger, St. Pauls, 10 m ft lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 100 brls apples, 200 sacks vegetables, 3 tons old iron, 21 bxs fish, 2 horses and wagon.
Schr Fisher, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m ft lumber.
Schr Beloit, Pentwater, 700 m shingles, 11 spars.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 135 m ft lumber, 10 m lath
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m ft lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 100 m ft lumber.
Scow Spray, Saugatuck, 30 cds wood.
Schr Jura, Racine, light.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, light.

CLEARED..........April 19.

Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 10 brls flour, 13 pkgs mdse.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, light.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, light.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Pentwater, light.
Schr A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Octavia, Whitehall, light.
Schr Mary, Pentwater, light.
Schr Gen. Grant, Manistee, light.
Scow D. R. Owen, Muskegon, light.
Scow Granger, St. Pauls, light.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 153 pkgs groceries, 55 do dry goods, 20 kegs beer, 100 do nails, 85 pkgs hardware, 2 horses.
Schr Reciprocity, Ludington, light.
Bark Menominee, Manistee, light.
Schr St. Peter, Muskegon, light.
Schr Fisher, Ludwig's Pier, light.
Schr E. G. Grey, Muskegon, 3 cds stone, 2 brls oil.
Schr P. Hyden, Muskegon, 2 brls and 20 bxs tallow.
Schr W. H. Willard, Grand River, light.
Schr Gesine, Whitehall, light.
Schr E. Starr, Whitehall, light.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 10 tons groceries, 2,000 bu oats.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. B. Webber, Buffalo, 20,005 bu corn.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, light.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 19.

ARRIVED—Gypsey Queen, Henry, 5,800 bu corn; Danube, Omaha, 5,400 bu corn; Georgia, Seneca, 6,200 bu corn; Morning Light, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Du Page, 5,700 bu corn; S. F. Gale, Rock River, 140 tons sand; Eclipse, Lemont, 75 yds stone; Florence Boyce, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Augusta, Lemont, 69 yds stone; Reliance, Lemont, 79 yds stone; Geo. Judd, Lemont, 84 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 83 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 75 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; C. W. Walker, Lemont, 75 yds stone and 30 brls lime; Mayflower, Willow Springs, 89 yds stone.

CLEARED—Orion, Marseilles, light; Martin Hogan, Lockport, light; Morning Light, Ottawa, light; Gen. Sherman, Joliet, 11,003 feet lumber; Onondaga, Morris, light; W. T. Rockwood, Havana, 96,613 feet lumber, 23,450 feet flooring, 38,192 feet siding, 10 m lath, 50 m shingles; Danube, DuPage, 140 bu wheat; Reliance, Lemont, light; Advance, Lemont, light; Col. Manning, Lemont, light; Augusta, Lemont, light; Geo. Judd, Lemont, light; prop Wasp, Summit, light; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, light; Charles Walker, Lemont, light; Florence Boyer, Lemont, light.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Lake freights were quiet and nominally unchanged. Carriers are asking 15@16c for corn and wheat to Buffalo. Several lumber vessels which have been held for grain are now offered for lumber.

Lumber freights are as follows: Manistee, $2.75@3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.37½@2.50; Oconto, $3.50@4.00; Menominee, $3.00@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75; White River, $2.75@3.00; Grand Haven, $2.25@2.50; Saugatuck, $2.50.

THE STRAITS.

MACKINAW, MICH., April 19, 1873.—No change in the condition of the ice; weather clear, wind northwest and fresh.

AU SAUBLE, April 19, 1873.—Wind northwest and fresh; ice rapidly leaving the shore. Four vessels (probably the Northern Transportation propellers) passed up this morning.

Capt. Wm. F. Young, of the schooner Japan, which wintered at Little Traverse, writes under date of April 14: "The ice in the bay is weakening along the shore, but is so good yet that four large horses abreast hauled a pile driver across the head of the bay to-day. The ice in the bay is of a dark green color, the snow having thawed off the surface. But in the lake it looks white, the same as it has heretofore, and I can see icebergs twenty feet high in many places. The weather is getting milder, but I do not think it has thawed any to-day three miles from shore. The heavy ice keeps the atmosphere much colder out from the shore."

A letter dated Menominee, April 18, says: "The ice in the bay is wasting away, but I have heard of no cracks or openings north."

THE LAKE AND RIVER STEAMSHIP LINE

is composed of 11 vessels, which will run between Montreal and Chicago, and touch at all the usual ports. The names of the steamers are the Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Canada, Columbia, California, Calabra, Dromedary, Osprey, and the City of Chatham. These steamers will be dispatched regularly during the present season. All the vessels have been put in first-class order, and will have cabin accommodation for all who may wish to travel by them. The Columbia and the California are now on the stocks at the Port. Each vessel is 144 feet long by 26 feet beam, and 12 feet 11 inches hold, being of full Welland Canal size, and carrying 19,000 bushels of corn or 17,500 bushels of wheat. The Columbia will be launched during the latter portion of this week or the first of the following one. The Columbia will be of her exact size, so will also be the California, which will be launched in June.

FREIGHTS.

The following vessels have been chartered for coal to the points named: Schooner M. Stalker, People's Gas Company, Chicago, $1.55, free; schooner City of Painesville, down-town docks, Chicago, $1.55, free; Emma Coyne, at same rates; schooners Algerine and Col. Cook, up-town docks, $1.55. The schooners Russian, Oliver Culver and M. Dousman are chartered to arrive at $1.55 to People's Gas Company, Chicago.

To Milwaukee the following vessels have been chartered at the rate of $1.25 free: Bark's Orphan Boy, schooners Narragansett, Camden, and Wm. Young.

The ruling rate to Detroit is 75c free, at which the following vessels have been put in: Schrs. Newsboy, Rush, City of Milwaukee, Bank Fane, Scow Lamoils.

Charters have been made for iron ore from Escanaba to Cleveland $2.75, to Erie $3.00; Marquette to Cleveland $3.50, to Erie $3.75; L'Anse to Cleveland $3.75, to Erie $4.00.

The brig Butcher Boy has been chartered for a cargo of lumber from Alpena to Cleveland at $4.00, and also for a cargo of hickory lumber from Fremont to Green Bay at $8.00.—*Cleveland Herald.*

ITEMS.

The grain-laden vessels in the river are many of them in full trim, waiting for favorable news from Mackinaw to spread their sails for Buffalo.

The steamer Montgomery, which was expected to start for Sarnia to-day, will not leave before the middle of next week, her cargo not being ready.

The upper part of the lake is filled with floating ice; many of the vessels are able to dodge around it and thus escape being caught, but quite a number are said to be in the ice. The L. McDonald was in about 12 hours. The Sandborn and Laurel, which started out yesterday, turned back on account of the wind and ice. The east shore is reported clear of ice.

Mr. Lay, of the firm of Hannah, Lay & Co., came from Traverse City a day or so ago, and says there was two feet of snow on the ground there, and the ice had not moved when he left.

The Delaware was towed to the Doolittle dock this morning. It is said that it cost $6,000 to raise the Delaware and bring her to this port.

The schr David Stewart got aground near the Munn & Scott elevator this forenoon, and it took three tugs to pull her off.

The work of converting Goderich harbor into a harbor of refuge has been resumed. A portion of the work caved in recently, and the damage was considerable, but will not prevent vessels of the largest size from visiting the port.

The coal barge J. F. Warren has been brought into Detroit by the tug Torrent.

It is said that the cost of enlarging the Welland Canal will be $9,250,000.

The steamer Sarah Van Epps, now in the Detroit dry dock, will be put on the route between Sandusky and the islands this season.

It has been found impracticable to attempt to raise the schr Citizen at Fairport.

The recent freshet at Chatham has proved a serious drawback to the shipyards at that place.

The ice in the river at Montreal is breaking up.

A Buffalo exchange gives the following: "The tug-owners at Detroit have held two meetings to determine on the season's card rates, which have been increased 30 per cent. The tug settling will be conducted as heretofore, at the mouth of the river."

There are thirty-one lights exhibited on the south side of Lake Erie, not including those at Buffalo. They are stationed as follows: Dunkirk, Erie, Conneaut, Ashtabula, Fairport, Cleveland, Black River, Vermillion, Huron, Sandusky, Green Island, West Sister Island, Marble Head, and Turtle Island, which are regular lighthouses. The others are beacons, located on the ends of piers or other places.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, now in session at Washington, at their meeting Wednesday, adopted resolutions that only two certificates of inspection shall be required on all tug, tow, and freight steamers; that hereafter fire extinguishers shall not be required on tug, tow, or freight steamers, neither shall the same be required on passenger steamers of less than 100 tons burden.

The Detroit *Tribune and Advertiser* says: "An intimation has been given out that certain Chicago parties are organizing at that place, to establish a line of tugs to enter the towing of arena on the lakes and rivers in this locality. We now have more than a sufficient number of tugs to accommodate all vessels passing this way, and some to spare to perform such labor at a reasonable compensation, without any interference from outsiders. If, however, any of our Chicago friends are vain enough to think a fortune awaits them, let them try the issue. Opposition is the life of trade."

REMOVAL.

Removal!

J. MANZ,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

Has removed to his new and permanent location on the S. W. CORNER RANDOLPH AND LA SALLE-ST., Where, with increased facilities, he can guarantee first-class work on short notice and at reasonable rates. Orders solicited.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, General Agents.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of P. W. GAGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in settlement.

P. W. GAGE.
J. W. TILLSON.

CHICAGO, April 10, 1873.

The undersigned will continue in the General Commission Business at Room 28, Open Board Building.

J. W. TILLSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lethargic Influences of the Season.

Languor, lassitude, an indisposition to engage in any actual employment, mental dullness and melancholy, are evils which materially detract from human enjoyment, and they are experienced in a greater or less degree, according to the temperament and constitutional tendencies of the individual, by a large proportion of the community in Spring. To rouse the physical and mental powers from this sluggish condition a tonic and corrective is imperatively required, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only medicinal preparation in existence that is thoroughly adapted to the work. The first dose produces a genial glow throughout the system, which is an earnest of permanent relief. As time wears on and the tonic and regulating properties of this pure and agreeable vegetable remedy takes full effect, every trace of debility, nervousness, and hypochondria vanishes, and mind and body become alike alert and vigorous.

The Supreme Court of the United States

has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate but the Company never reproduce in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows stamped upon every article:

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. STERLING

Trade-mark for Gorham Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New York. Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert, and Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also, manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

DRY GOODS.

Special Notice

Simpson, Nowell & Co.

Will Continue Their

GREAT COST SALE

At Both Stores Until Their Removal

WE REMOVE MAY 1,

To 79 and 81 State-st.

Between Randolph and Washington, the Old Location.

SIMPSON, NOWELL & CO.,

146 & 148 Twenty-second-st.

AND

196 & 198 West Madison-st.

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETINGS!

Spring Importations.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Are now offering a large line of Novelties in FOREIGN and AMERICAN CARPETINGS—Axminsters, Moquettes, and Wiltons; English and American Body Brussels; Tapestry Brussels, &c.; also, a complete stock of Three-Plys, Ingrains, and other Wool Carpets.

Many of the above are PRIVATE PATTERNS, and are confined strictly to our house. Parties about furnishing would do well to examine our stock before purchasing, as we have many NOVELTIES that cannot be found elsewhere.

State & Twentieth-sts.

DRESS GOODS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

BEYOND DOUBT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

No. 329 West Madison-st.,

Are selling Dress Goods and Silks cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

Japanese Silks about half price.
Black Ground White Stripe Silks, all silk, at 75 and 90 cts.
Colored Stripe Silks at $1.00, very cheap.
Elegant quality Grey Stripe Silks, $1.20, really worth $1.75.
Black, all silk, Gros-grains at $1.00, good sightly goods.
Better and richer qualities Black Lyons Gros-grains at $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75 very cheap goods.
Richest and finest makes of "Guinets," "Ponsons," and "Bonnet's" Black Gros-grains, from 75 cts. to $1.50 per yard below the market price.
Rich quality Silk and Wool Epinglines, choice shades, 75 cts., well worth $1.25.
Finest quality Cashmeres, new shades, 90 cts., price elsewhere $1.25.
Choice new shades in best Roubaix Poplins, 35 cts., worth 45 cts.
Handsome shades in all-wool Cretones, at 40 and 50 cts., regular value 65 and 80 cts.
Plain, Figured, and Striped Mohairs and Poplin Alpacas at 37 1-2 cts., cheap.
We defy competition in Black Alpacas, Mohairs and Brilliantines.
Bargains on the Cheap Dress Goods tables at 15, 20, and 25 cts.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 19.

This week closes upon a considerably closer money market than last. The movement of currency from the West to New York, and the heavy remittances of Western merchants to Eastern creditors which have contributed to relieve the stringency in New York have had the reverse effect here. At the same time there has been a temporary decrease in the movement of Western products by rail in anticipation of the opening of lake navigation, and this also has contributed to make money closer here by diminishing the supply of New York exchange. Some of the banks report money full as easy as at this time last week, but the majority, and especially those in the grain trade, have less to lend now than then. A large amount of capital is now absorbed in carrying grain that will be released within a week or two after navigation is fairly open. The supply of money in the open market has diminished considerably, and, though there has been no decided advance in rates for money, it is more difficult to negotiate even first-class commercial paper. The ruling rate for prime paper is 12 per cent. On collaterals of the best local stocks money is still to be had in some instances at 10 per cent, but the difficulty of getting it has forced some well-known stocks to be sold, and prices are in several instances lower than they were three weeks ago.

New York exchange was scarcer and the price higher to-day, with sales between banks at 60c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,378,364.81	$291,942.02
Tuesday	3,090,529.56	444,456.63
Wednesday	3,005,008.94	271,685.30
Thursday	3,171,329.86	211,300.11
Friday	3,019,412.99	312,768.36
Saturday	2,674,232.11	248,817.92
Total	$18,338,878.27	$1,780,970.34
Corresponding week last year	14,724,332.06	1,492,748.03

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	137	140
Fifth National Bank	137	...
Commercial National Bank	140	...
German National Bank	126	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	108	...
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	125
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	110	...
National Bank of Commerce	103	...
Chicago City Railway	162½	165
West Division Railway	...	185
North Division Railway	...	109
Pullman Palace Car	112	113
Chamber of Commerce	94	95
Traders' Ins. Co	104	107

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117⅞	118⅛
5-20s of '64	117¾	118
5-20s of '65	119⅞	120
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117⅜	117¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119⅜	119¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅜	117¾
10-40s	113⅜	113¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115¼	115¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	117¾	118
Gold Exchange	...	118⅛
Sterling Exchange	107½@108½	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99½	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92@95	....
LAND WARRANTS.		
160's Not War 1812	170	185
120's Not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	185

REAL ESTATE.

The weather of the past ten days has literally put a damper on the ardor of real estate speculation in suburban lands, and there have, consequently, been fewer transactions of importance in that kind of property than usual. With a sky like a dirty wet blanket, and even the best of macadamized roads flooded to the depth of 6 inches with mud of the consistency of clam-chowder, without sunshine enough to coax a blade of grass to show its head, with everything as thoroughly saturated with water as Erie Railroad stock, and with a continual drizzle, drizzle from day to day, turning every suburban acre into "too soft a thing" to survey or subdivide, it is scarcely to be expected that much would be done. The delay in getting abstracts is also a great hindrance to the consummation of transactions. In many cases parties have been waiting two months for abstracts that, three months ago, the abstract-makers used to furnish in half the time.

Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances there is still a lively speculation in the remote suburban lands adjacent to the boundary line between the towns of Lyons, Worth, and Lake, where, rumor says, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company are trying to get the right of way for their line from Dolton, a station on the C., C. & I. C. R. R., thirteen miles south of the city limits, northward through the town of Blue Island, and thence north to the city limits somewhere near Brighton, or, possibly, still further north, to a junction with the proposed Chicago & Great Western Railroad, which would furnish the Danville Road with better depot privileges in the city than it could get any other way. After diligent inquiry on the subject, we are, however, unable to learn of any definite purpose on the part of the railroad company to build this track—at any rate, not soon. The Danville & Vincennes, as well as the C., C. & I. C., must eventually feel the necessity of some less circuitous route into the city than their present one; but the difficulty of borrowing money to build railroads anywhere at present is a sufficient reason for their not doing it now, and if anything is done this summer it will probably have to be done at the expense of the owners of the land that would be benefited.

There has been a great deal of "speculation in options" on the lands in the district that would be benefited by this road if it should be built. "A" gets a written contract from the holder of any particular tract to convey the said land on the payment of certain sums. This contract at once becomes the subject of bargain and sale, and in some cases such contract for land in that district have changed hands several times during the last ten days, each time at an advance of from $100 to several thousands of dollars. The purely speculative character of the present activity in the lands west of Washington Heights is shown by the fact that none of the purchases are for investment. The land is bought to sell again as soon as possible. At and around Washington Heights the case is different. There, actual improvements of importance were made before there was any considerable rise in the price of the land, and the present prices of land at Washington Heights are sustained by the visible progress of improvement.

As indicated above, the speculative fever just at present seems to be in regard to lands the value of which is entirely prospective, and that prospective value contingent entirely upon the possible construction of a railroad, for the building of which there is, we believe, no definite plan or purpose by any person or party of persons having the means to build it.

The Bartee farm, containing 100 acres, in Sec. 14, Town 33, 13, being 1½ miles directly west from the station on the dummy track at Washington Heights, was sold this week for $100,000, part of the consideration being in improved business property on Canal street. This farm was bought not many months ago for $30,000.

Forty acres in Sec. 28, Town 38, Range 13, being 3 miles directly southwest from South Lynne, at $250 per acre.

THE SOUTHERN SUBURBS.

If railroad facilities for the quick transit of suburban trains from the business centre of the city are of such value to the lands the suburban trains reach, it would seem that the suburban quarters that have *already* ten times the railroad facilities that the speculative district two or three miles west of Washington Heights can ever have—should attract the attention of legitimate purchasers for investment.

The most centrally located railroad passenger depots in the city are the Rock Island and Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne. Out of these three depots are now running five railroads, viz.: Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne—all of which converge in the Town of Hyde Park so as to cross Seventy-fifth street within the distance of two miles from Cornell to the line of Stewart avenue. Four of these roads converge to one point at Cornell, and, by the construction of the Canada Southern and the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago, which will be accomplished within the next twelve months, two more roads will be added to the means of transit from the business centre of Chicago to the district included in a radius of little over a mile and a half from Cornell. It would seem that, if railroad facilities are the means of making suburban land available for residence or for manufacturing purposes, this triangular district which has Washington Heights for its southwest corner, South Chicago for its southeast corner, and Hyde Park, Englewood, and the South Park for its northern point, should attract more suburban population than any other district of similar area about the city. There has, however, been but little speculative fever in connection with any of the land in this district thus far this spring. There has been a good deal done both in the way of purchases for legitimate investment and in the way of actual improvement, but prices have not been stimulated by speculation, and are, in fact, but little higher than those in the speculative district west of Washington Heights, where the availability of the land for suburban residence purposes is entirely contingent upon a railroad project which nobody seems to know anything about.

Mr. Paul Cornell is quietly taking the right course to attract population to the Town of Cornell by the inducements he is offering to a special class of industries: The Cornell Watch Factory is now established on a substantial basis, and during the past week he has completed a contract with an extensive tool manufacturing company, who will build a factory near the line of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad about a quarter of a mile south of the watch factory. Another company, for the manufacture of woodenware and wooden articles of various kinds, is negotiating for a site for a factory half way between the watch factory and the tool factory. The tool manufacturing company have contracted to erect a building 30 feet by 120 feet, to be completed by the middle of July, and have contracted to erect a depot at Seventy-ninth street, on the Fort Wayne Railroad. This factory will employ about seventy-five skilled workmen, and, together with the families and necessarily attendant population that will follow them, will add, probably, 300 persons to the population of that vicinity.

Among other sales of acre property made within the past few weeks, we mention the following as indicative of values within, say, ¾ of a mile from Cornell:

Ten acres on Seventy-first street, ¼ mile east of Stony Island avenue, were sold, April 1, for $20,000.

Five acres, fronting east on Stony Island avenue, on the south side of Seventy-third street, sold three weeks ago at $3,000 per acre.

Five acres on the northwest corner of Stony Island avenue and Seventy-fourth street were sold last week for $3,000 per acre.

Mr. Paul Cornell sold recently two blocks of ground containing ten acres, and extending from Seventy-seventh to Seventy-ninth streets, ½ mile southwest of the watch factory, at $3,000 per acre.

STILL ANOTHER SUBURBAN RAILROAD PROJECT

is a line which some of the owners of land in the Town of Cicero, directly west of Douglas Park, propose building this summer, if the necessary concert of action among all parties interested can be brought about. Messrs. Hyman, Philpot, McCaffrey, Pratt, Bryant, and a number of other owners of property in that direction, have, we understand, had a conference on the subject, and have agreed upon the approximate location of the line, as follows: Beginning, say, on Twelfth street at the crossing of the Great Eastern Railroad, and running thence west on Twelfth street to the city limits; thence obliquely south to about the line of Sixteenth street; thence directly west through the north halves of Sections 22, 21, 20, and 19, in the Town of Cicero, 24, 23, 22, 15, and 10, in the Town of Proviso, to Melrose, on the Northwestern Railroad. For depot privileges in the city, and for right of way into the city, from the beginning-point above mentioned, at the junction of Twelfth street and the Great Eastern Railroad, they propose to contract either with the Great Eastern Company or with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, which owns a track from its main line at Wood street to Rockwell street, at the point where it could be made to connect with the proposed new line. It is contemplated that at or near the centre of Section 22, Town of Proviso, a junction might be formed with the proposed road to Wilmington and its adjacent coal-mines. The parties who talk of building this new suburban line are abundantly able to carry out their project if they can get satisfactory depot facilities in the city. The entire road, from the Great Eastern track to Melrose, together with the cost of right of way in the city from Rockwell street to the city limits, would not cost over $150,000, and as the land they own would probably be benefited nearly ten times that amount, the investment would be a profitable one.

The following are recent sales of land in the western suburbs, and indicate the present range of prices in the district through part of which the proposed railroad would run:

Thirty-four acres in N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 32, Town 39, Range 13, being one mile southwest of Hawthorne station, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., for $30,700.

Five acres in W. ½ of S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 2, Town 39, Range 13, being ½ mile northwest of Central Park, for $13,000.

Twenty acres in S. ½ of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 33, Town 40, Range 14, being 2½ miles west of Humboldt Park and directly north of Austin, for $20,000.

S. E. Gross sold 10 acres on Madison Boulevard, 6¼ miles from State street, near Austin, and west of his subdivision, for $25,000.

Thirteen acres in Sec. 13, Town 39, Range 13, being in Rockwell's Subdivision in the City of Chicago, and extending from Van Buren to Harrison streets, between Campbell and California avenues, for $72,500.

NORTH AND NORTHWESTWARD.

Twenty acres in N. W. ¼ of Sec. 25, Town 40, Range12, being 1½ miles east of Cazenovia (now Lake Park) and ½ mile north of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, at $250 per acre.

Twenty-two acres in the north ½ of Sec. of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, Town 41, Range 13, being ¾ mile south of North Evanston, at $800 per acre.

Ten acres in "Willmette Reservation," one mile north of North Evanston, at $500 per acre.

TRANSFERS OF SOME FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Hon. William Brose has exchanged the Nevada Block, on the southwest corner of Washington and Franklin streets, at $110,000, with Col. W. H. W. Cushman, for the beautiful residence No. 57 Calumet avenue,—next north of the residence of Gen. Logan,—at $60,000, the difference being adjusted by the transfer of other kinds of property.

Among the prominent sales last week one by the firm of Ulrich & Bond, of the east half of Block 3 and the west half of Block 4, Egandale, the two half blocks fronting each other on Egandale avenue, extending from Fifty-first street, now a 100-feet boulevard, to Fifty-second street. The property is improved with a luxuriant growth of evergreens, and is some of the most beautiful residence property in Cook County. The quantity sold amounts to about five acres, which brought $60,000, one-third cash, balance one and two years, at 8 per cent. Dr. Ambrose H. Platner, the purchaser, has been a resident of the Republic of Chili, in South America. He expects to return to the United States and build upon the grounds at Egandale.

BUILDING NOTES.

Little has been done in building the past week either in progressing or prospective operations, but with the first return of pleasant weather and settled condition of the streets great activity is certain. It is an annoying fact that many of the most desirable stores and offices in choice localities are already occupied or taken in advance of completion. On State street stores are in request. On Dearborn street there are few choice stores and offices remaining without tenants. On Clark street, with all the number of new stores, all are taken as far south as Monroe street, and others still further south are rented in advance of completion. There are numerous new building operations projected and ready to be commenced to fill gaps in choice business quarters, and altogether the outlook for owners of the buildings of last season is far more encouraging than was expected. The very circumstances that encouraged the immense amount of building put forward a steadily-growing demand on the part of tenants of all kinds, and when Chicago fits into her new business quarters there will not be any too large margin left for future growth.

Within the next week the number of competitive plans for the City-Hall and Court-House will be cut down from eighteen, its present number, to something like a working competition, and a study of four or five eligible plans will begin. The disposition of the public is, as the Committees of City and County Boards should understand by this time, to secure a first-class building worthy of the city, and get the worth of their money, and any scheme to divert the outlay to private benefit will be carefully guarded against.

The hotels are, one after another, taking their places as completed stuctures, and the large outlay for this class of structures seems justified by the fact that as fast as each hotel is finished it is filled. The new Sherman is crowded to the utmost capacity of its rooms in readiness. A careful estimate of the projected new hotel accommodations shows that after all its total will not exceed the amount before the fire in a degree proportionate to the growth of the city since that time. The hotels of every class, however, will be new, and make Chicago the favorite hotel city of the continent. The traveling season has not fully opened, but there were 1,500 arrivals in a single day last week.

NEW PUBLIC HALLS.

With the immense variety of building topics the public have hardly come to understand that two splendid public halls are nearly completed in this city, one for the South Division, occupying the site of the old Wood Museum; the other in the North Division, on the site of the Revere House. The former is now under the hands of the finishers, and will be ready in a few weeks, one of the finest music halls in the United States. The entrance will be from the street level on Clark street through a fine brown-stone front, and the principal adit is through the old TRIBUNE counting-room. The decorations and fittings of the hall will be of exquisite and costly character.

M'CORMICK'S HALL.

On the corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, the old Revere House site, is an immense audience-room, which will seat 2,500 people. It is well arranged as to approaches from the street, occupying the whole building above the first floor. The area is 96x96, with wide galleries on three sides. The architect, Mr. Boyington, has successfully shown how to combine capacity with strength. The roof is a truss roof, these trusses being constructed on the bow principle, with 90 feet span, resting on walls 20 inches thick. The second truss, weighing several tons, was put in place on Friday, and all will be up the coming week. The building was swarming with workmen on Saturday, and the design is to have the great building in readiness for the summer demand for places of public gathering. It is well placed for the city in general, and will be specially advantageous for the North Side.

TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, April 19: City property—Number of sales, 190; consideration, $791,100. North of city limits—Number of sales, 8; consideration, $26,928. South of city limits—Number of sales, 34; consideration, $190,565. West of city limits—Number of sales, 3; consideration, $28,700.

Total sales, 235.

Total considerations, $1,037,293.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	7,517	3,602	5,837	5,567
Wheat, bu	14,635	700	8,616	11,625
Corn, bu	62,797	93,940	24,334	26,408
Oats, bu	44,680	22,200	27,971	21,359
Rye, bu	327	350	....	5,490
Barley, bu	4,150	1,990	7,341	17,782
Grass seed, lbs	69,580	69,451	203,859	40,835
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	8,100	....	20,000	....
Cured meats, lbs	219,920	199,290	634,030	351,200
Beef, brls	....	....	....	15
Pork, brls	66	89	1,869	1
Lard, lbs	56,719	132,380	20,250	159,910
Tallow, lbs	30,320	25,740	19,850	20,000
Butter, lbs	33,715	33,835	15,300	37,460
Dressed hogs, No	18	13	....	....
Live hogs, No	11,162	7,269	8,844	5,939
Cattle, No	2,311	2,411	2,820	2,382
Sheep, No	1,174	1,556	1,271	1,267
Hides, lbs	179,295	111,040	128,020	128,188
Highwines, brls	500	214	295	278
Wool, lbs	23,810	105,790	7,000	47,000
Potatoes, bu	6,430	4,255	1,068	58
Lumber, m ft	1,250	725	737	1,083
Shingles, m	1,000	2,300	1,892	1,638
Lath, m	225	40	33	33
Salt, brls	140	210	234	1,057

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,611 bu wheat; 724 bu corn; 2,340 bu oats; 951 bu rye; 852 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 26,860 bu wheat; 12,598 bu corn; 11,287 bu oats; 6,757 bu rye; 9,882 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 25 cars wheat; 104 cars corn; 52 cars oats; 1 car rye; 3 cars barley. Total, 185 cars. Also, 28,800 bu rejected corn, by canal. Total, 112,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	April 19, 1873.	April 12, 1873.	April 20, 1872.
Flour, brls	42,630	52,162	28,452
Wheat, bu	56,588	109,637	46,449
Corn, bu	282,277	140,500	598,820
Oats, bu	214,440	133,160	161,312
Rye, bu	3,277	7,387	2,054
Barley, bu	19,620	53,910	14,885
Live hogs, No	55,286	69,051	46,259
Cattle, No	20,244	14,004	16,546
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	42,166	50,985	27,347
Wheat, bu	101,007	191,623	142,955
Corn, bu	82,821	52,898	240,402
Oats, bu	165,979	120,419	147,129
Rye, bu	4,204	7,957	14,020
Barley, bu	42,781	78,621	50,864
Live hogs, No	48,527	52,582	34,095
Cattle, No	15,613	12,251	13,378

Again the "area of low barometer" has gone past us, and the commercial and agricultural world is gladdened by a sight of the sun, almost as much as were Kritikoballo and his Mogos in the land "beyond the snow." Everybody was glad to look into a clear sky this morning; even those who may lose by the decline of prices that would attend the assurance of good crops. And with good reason; for they know that crop failure would make the whole West poor once more, even if it did not reproduce the financial disasters of 1857. It is not too late yet to hope for a good yield, and, with favorable weather in the future, that would be assured. The changed meteorological conditions stimulated to considerable energy outside. Everybody was following the example of the mariner, in shaking out reefs, shipping was preparing to move, and the work of rebuilding proceeded with renewed vigor. The painters were especially active, covering many acres of surface with new coats of pigment. The lumber-yards were alive with buyers and teams. In the great wholesale houses there was not much more doing than usual, as the outside world had not yet had time to come in; but a few days of fine weather would bring country traders and their orders here in great numbers.

It is understood that the peculiar shipments of corn, referred to in our issue of this morning, have been about made up to date, so that the Saturday night summaries of grain in store, reported on Tuesday, may agree with the facts this week, as they did last. This is better than if it had been worse; but it may be respectfully submitted that "these things ought not to be," and it would be well not to repeat them. Suppose a fire had occurred in certain elevators on Tuesday or Wednesday last, where then would have been the confidence of the public in our warehouse system? The world would have again cried out "swindle," though there is no reason to believe that the transaction was other than a slipshod specimen of miscalled business accommodation.

The amendment to the rules offered by Mr. T. T. Gurnee was adopted to-day, providing for a limitation of the hours of trading. The Board of Trade has resolved not to enforce contracts that are not made between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. It would probably have been better to add, "unless ratified between those hours." Some of the provision men are understood to be opposed to it, as the rule will cut off their Evening Board. However advisable it might be to bring about this result, it is by no means necessary, however. If members of the Board want to trade outside the hours, they can do so, if they have confidence in the man they trade with; and if there are any members of the Board who cannot be trusted, the others should refuse to trade with them.

To meet the new order of things the bell will in future be sounded at the hours of 9 a. m., 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 5 p. m.; and the sound will be the official signal to members.

The freight question is the subject of much talk and no little wire-pulling, just now; both sides doing all in their power to swing the market in the direction they want it. The report spread yesterday that wheat had been taken at 30c per bu to New York is authoritatively contradicted. Nothing has yet been taken to that point at less than 55c per 100 lbs, which is 33c per bu on wheat. It is expected, however, that rates will decline within a few days.

Lake freights are even more uncertain. The combination of grain shippers is reported to have offered four or five of their vessels at 12c for corn, and are betting that corn will be carried to Buffalo for 6c in May. The object of this is surmised to be to cause an advance in corn, the combination being long on that article, while they do not offer the vessels for wheat, in which they are believed to be still short.

The season of navigation is not open yet, and vessel men report that there is a solid pack of ice, extending to a distance of some 60 miles each way from the straits. But there is no doubt that this ice is fast giving way, and much of it is already covered by water, which insures a speedy melting.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, and grain was easier, in sympathy with fine weather. But there was none of that weakness which so many expected. There are so many orders here to buy on the anticipated decline as to prevent it from occurring, though receipts were on the increase; and the markets assumed a more healthy, because steadier, tone than for several days past.

The condition of the market for staple and fancy dry goods was without change in any essential particular. Considering the unfavorable surroundings of the market, the movement is much more active than could reasonably be expected, and if we except some of the less popular brands of cottons, and the heavier woolens, the market maintains the firm tone that has characterized it for sever weeks past. A few of the leading brands of brown and bleached cotton, and some favorite styles of prints are becoming scarce, but the general stocks are complete, both as to size and assortment. Nothing occurred in the grocery market to disturb the quiet that prevailed earlier in the week, and the easy feeling recently developed is still prevalent. The weakness here is mainly attributable to the depression in the Eastern market, where the extreme tightness of the money market has caused a depreciation in the values of all the leading staples, as well as in most side goods. A few days of pleasant weather would, no doubt, greatly stimulate the demand, and cause a general hardening of prices. Canned goods continue dull, the principal demand, as for some time past, coming from local retailers. Corn and tomatoes are in short supply, and are held with great firmness; but, aside from this, the market is lacking in strength. Cheese was quiet at previous rates. Coal was dull, and unchanged in price. The condition of the unpaved streets and alleys is such that dealers find it next to impossible to make deliveries. In the dried fruit market few changes were noted. Quiet still prevails in all departments, and for domestics the feeling is unequivocally weak. Apples and peaches are almost wholly neglected, and there were sellers at a material concession from the quoted prices. Berries are in moderate stock and are steady. Fish remain steady at the quotations. The hay market was nearly bare of loose descriptions, and the few loads offered commanded extreme prices, $20.00 being realized in one or two instances for timothy. The present scarcity is of course only temporary, being due to the unsettled condition of the roads. Hides were steadier, the moderate receipts of the past few operating to check the downward tendency of prices. There was no change in the leather, pig iron, and tobacco markets. Oils were moving more freely, as were also paints and colors, and the prevalent feeling was rather firmer. Carbon oil was held a shade higher. Wood was in fair request, and was steady at the late reduction, or at $11.00 for beech, and $12.00 for maple.

There was no particular change in the lumber trade at the yards, except that a pleasant day caused a more cheerful feeling among dealers, and should the weather be favorable an active trade is anticipated. The receipts at the wholesale market are still limited to a few cargoes. Lath are quotable at $3.25; shingles at $3.25@3.37½, and No. 2 boards at $14.50. A fair degree of activity was witnessed in the market for metals, nails, iron, and naval stores, and the firm prices were as a rule adhered to. Building materials were in moderate request. The market for wool and hops remains quiet, the prices for the former staple being weak and downward in tendency, those for the latter are held strongly, as the supply of hops in the country is becoming reduced. Dealers report a better inquiry for broom corn, all grades sharing in this improvement. The better qualities are scarce and firm, but common corn is in ample supply. Hungarian and millet seed were in fair request and firm; timothy and clover were also ruling strong, owing to light offerings. Potatoes continue in good request for shipment, particularly choice peachblows, which are firm at 60@65c on track. Green fruits were in moderate demand; prices are unchanged, but weak, for apples, as a good many of the offerings are in bad condition. Poultry was scarce and firm. Eggs were in fair supply and demand at 13@14c.

Highwines were very quiet, but steady at the advance of two days ago, though New York was quoted lower. Sales were limited to 50 brls at 87c per gallon. There were no buyers at over 86½c at the close.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged; carriers asking 15c on corn, and 16c on wheat to Buffalo. There were rumors that freights were down to 12c on corn, but they were not substantial. The market is, however, dull, and some of the vessels fitted up for grain will probably be sent to the lumber districts. The total number of vessels engaged for grain is 82; they will take out 233,000 bu wheat, and 1,770,000 bu corn.

Provisions were stronger. Mess pork was the article that received the greatest attention. It was active, and advanced 60c per brl under a brisk speculative demand, which was believed to be principally from the short interest. The smallness of the quantity made last winter induced many parties to buy ahead, in the belief that it would prove to be good property; and now the short interest are forcing the market up against themselves in the anxiety to fill. Meanwhile the pork is not bought for eating, and we note that the shipments are almost exclusively of old pork, which may yield a profit to the late Montreal corner, after all. Lard was only in light demand, but in sympathy with pork it advanced some 15c per 100 lbs, closing strength. Meats were very quiet, but were held at full previous prices by the few parties who have round lots on sale, and none are offering small lots. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $17.10@17.15; do seller May, $17.20@17.25; do seller June, $17.60@17.65; do seller July, $18.00@18.05; prime mess, none here; old pork, $16.00@16.50. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.60@8.65; do seller May, $8.65@8.67½; do seller June, $8.85@8.90. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅜@6½c shoulders; 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 8¾@9c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7¼c, for shoulders, 9¾c for clear ribs, 10c for short clear, and 12½@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5½@6¾c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork seller May at $17.20; 1,000 brls at $17.00; 500 brls do at $16.95; 500 brls do seller June at $17.55; 500 brls do at $17.50; 500 brls do at $17.45; 1,250 brls do at $17.40; 500 brls do at $17.25; 3,000 brls do at $17.20; 500 brls do seller July at $18.00; 750 brls do at $17.75; 500 brls do at $17.60; 1,000 brls old mess at $16.00; 500 tcs lard seller May at $8.65; 250 tcs do at $8.60; 100 tcs do at $8.55; 1,000 tcs do seller June at $8.90; 250 tcs do at $8.82½; 100,000 lbs short ribs, seller June, at 8⅛c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending April 17, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Ha's tcs.	Sh'lders lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Week en'g Ap'l 17	7508	443	1960	494800	1510684
Same week 1872	1206	2101	2987	231809	871740
Since Nov. 1, 1872	181801	160074	52033	36496114	144501115
Same time '71-72	71417	142911	56042	25177101	89620973

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders 1,046 boxes, short rib 541, short clear 64, Stretfords 256, Staffordshire, 38, South Staffordshire 214, long hams 631, long rib 45, Irish cut 107, Cumberlands 112, clear backs 5, Birminghams, 5, bacon 271, bellies 23, long clear middles 6,817 pieces, Yorkshire cut 38 boxes, long backs 23.

Since the 19th of March there was shipped South, about all to New Orleans, via Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 10,952 brls of old pork, including 3,000 brls now in transit.

Flour was dull and weak, but not quotably lower, being reported "steady" in New York. There was very little demand, and that entirely for local dealers. Sales were reported of 150 brls winter extras at $7.50; 25 brls spring extras at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls rye flour (Forest City) at $4.25; 25 brls do on private terms; 20 brls maize flour at $6.00. Total, 520 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $9.00 on track. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$8.25 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75 @ 6.75
Low to medium	4.75 @ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.90 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.20 @ 4.30
Bran	9.00 @ 9.50
Middlings	10.00 @14.00

Wheat was less active, though there was considerable business done, and quite steady at a decline of ⅛@¼c from the average of Friday. Liverpool was early reported lower, by private telegrams, and New York was quoted heavy, which caused a slightly easier feeling; but offerings were light, and there could be no material decline. So many operators have sold short during the recent bad weather, expecting to be able to buy in at a profit when the sky cleared up, that they defeated themselves, there being few sellers. Several of the shorts seeing this, and finding that there was a good deal of backbone in the shape of orders from outside to buy in the event of a decline, they concluded to fill in, making an active market, at times, for options, while there was very little doing in cash lots, and making a strong market in the latter half of the session. The market did not advance during the protracted bad weather, and therefore has nothing to suffer from reaction, if prices were not too high to start with. Seller May opened at $1.20⅝, advanced to $1.20⅞, declined to $1.20¼, and then rose gradually to $1.21, closing at $1.20⅞. Seller the month was little better than nominal at $1.18⅞, and strictly fresh receipts at $1.19@1.19½. Seller June sold at $1.22⅞@1.23½, closing at $1.23¼. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.28 bid and $1.30 asked. No. 3 spring closed at $1.09 for regular. Rejected do was nominal at 94@95c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.19½; 2,400 bu do (part hard) at $1.19; 20,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 15,000 bu do at $1.18⅝; 5,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 25,000 bu do at $1.18⅝; 5,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09⅜; 2,400 bu do at $1.09; 800 bu do at $1.08. Total, 76,800 bu.

Corn was in fair demand and strong, in sympathy with wheat, though averaging about ½c lower than Friday. There were a good many orders in from other points, and local operators took hold more freely, though receipts were larger, as there seemed to be some chance of shipping out at something less than suicidal rates. The receipts were not large, and the canal arrivals again inspected as rejected, making the current offerings of the speculative grade rather light. A good many operators talked as if they anticipated an advance to the neighborhood of 40c before long. Seller the month and regular No. 2 opened at 35c, advanced to 35½c, and closed at 35½c. New receipts closed firm at 36c. Seller May sold at 36⅛@36½c; seller June, 38⅛@38½c; seller July at 39⅝@40c, and seller August at 40⅝@41c, all closing with firm holders at the outside. Rejected was strong at 32c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 36½c; 4,800 bu do at 36c; 10,000 bu do, regular, at 35½c; 55,000 bu do at 35½c; 10,000 bu do at 35c; 6,000 bu rejected at 32c; 28,800 bu do at 34c afloat. Total, 117,400 bu.

Oats were dull and weak at a decline of fully ½c from the average of Friday, with only a moderate option demand at the decline, and no disposition to take hold of cash lots, though New York was reported firm. The weather did it; not so much with reference to a change in the crop prospects, as in anticipation of larger receipts within the next few days, while there is no show for shipment at present, except by rail. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 28c early, and declined to 27⅞c at the close. Strictly fresh receipts closed firm at 28½c. Seller May sold at 28⅞@29⅛c, closing at 29c. Seller June sold at 30⅝@30⅞c. Cash sales were limited to 1,200 bu at 28⅞c; 600 bu at 28½c; 5,000 bu regular at 28c; 15,000 bu do at 27⅞c; 1,200 bu rejected at 26½c. Total, 23,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the recent advance, sales being restricted to 800 bu No 2, fresh receipts, at 67c.

Barley was quiet and irregular, especially on No. 2, which was dull at 69@70c for regular, which means Rock Island receipts, while 75c was freely bid for car lots of fresh receipts in any other house, and 76c paid where specially wanted. This is one of the points which the new Inspector should look after, as the discrimination against the R. I. barley is not made without good reason as to quality. No. 3 was quiet and steady at 63@65c, and rejected at 45@47c, both outside the Rock Island. Seller May sold early at 70c, but was afterwards offered at 69½c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 76c; 2,000 bu do at 75c; 5,000 bu do at 69c; 400 bu No. 3 at 64½c; 400 bu rejected at 45c; 400 bu, by sample, at 85c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 62c. Total, 9,800 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was active and ½c higher. No. 2 spring closed nominal at $1.19 seller the month, and sold at $1.20⅞@1.21⅜ seller May, closing at the outside; and $1.23¾ seller June. Corn was active, and advanced ¼c. No. 2 sold at 36⅞@37c seller May, closing at the inside, and 38⅞@39c seller June. Sales of provisions include 1,000 brls mess pork, seller June, at $17.80, and 500 brls do at $17.75; also, 500 brls, seller July, at $18.10; and 500 brls do at $18.00. Oats and other grain were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SUNDAY EVENING, April 19.

ALCOHOL—Was in good demand and firm at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate demand on local account. Choice hand-picked beans are firm; other grades were in fair supply. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in brls) $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—There was firmness in the market for choice grades, but other descriptions were weak and declining. Shippers were doing something, but the principal demand, as heretofore, was to supply the immediate wants of local consumers. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@30c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 33@36c; medium to good, 25@28c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—In this market no new features were noted. The different lines of goods were meeting with a fair inquiry and prices were uniformly firm. We repeat our list, as follows: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report more activity in this market than for some time past, and all grades are moving with more freedom. Choice green hurl is exceedingly scarce and would bring 7@7½c. Stocks are ample for the present. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate request. Following are the prices current: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fine brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00@9.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, delivered; Milwaukee, $32.50, delivered; Racine, $30.00, delivered; Hillsdale, $25.00, delivered; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
14x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x40 to 32x52	...	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	...	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	...	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	...	45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Business continues dull, and the general market is weak, corn and tomatoes being the only articles in the line of canned goods for which the quoted prices are firmly adhered to. We repeat our list:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.35@3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.65@2.85
Corn, Elgin	2.85@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50@2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs full weight	2.20@2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@5.25
In 10 gal. kegs, per keg	3.75@4.25
In 5 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75@3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@6.75
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@3.50
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, pts	6.75@7.25
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, qts	3.80@4.25

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz	$9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@6.00
Extra golden, ½ gal. cans, per doz	6.50@7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@4.25

CHEESE—Orders were generally small, and were mainly confined to the best goods, for which the full quoted prices were being realized. Low grades continue dull, and are selling irregularly. We quote: New York factory, 16@16½c; Ohio factory, 14@15½c; Western factory, 14@15½c.

COAL—The coal market was inactive, the unsettled condition of the cross-streets and alleys preventing deliveries except in small parcels. Price remain unchanged: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There was rather more inquiry for cooperage and prices were a trifle higher. Stave stock, sawed is scarce and firm. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair supply and demand, at 13@14c. We note sales of 6,500 doz and 85 cases at 14c; 400 doz do at 13½c; 1,200 doz loose at 13c.

FEATHERS—Geese feathers were in good demand and firm at the recent advance, owing to meagre offerings. Chicken feathers are unchanged. We now quote: Prime live geese at 71@73c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@83c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 50@65c; common do, 30@45c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—A quiet feeling prevailed in this market. Prices were generally well sustained. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The condition of the fruit market was the same as noted on the preceding days of the week, domestic varieties ruling dull and easy, while foreign assortments met with a fair inquiry at full rates. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10½c; raisins, $2.75@2.90; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6½@7½c; Western do, 5@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@26c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons and oranges are in good demand, and steady. Apples and cranberries are rather slow. Choice apples sell readily, but the bulk of the stock is in poor condition, and prices are in the buyer's favor. We continue to quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.25@2.50; good to choice, $2.75@3.75 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.50; Havana oranges, $12.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Prices were again easy for most articles in the list, though not appreciably lower for any. Trade continues very quiet, but our jobbers are looking for an early return to activity and to firmer prices. The following are the quotations:

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23½@23¾c; prime Rio, 23¼@23½c; good do, 22¾@23c; common do, 21½@21¾c; roasting do, 19@19½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rico, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 23¾@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¼@12½c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10¾@10¾c; yellow C, 10¼@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 9¾@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10¾c; do prime, 9¾@9¾c; do fair, 9½@9¾c; common, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Loose hay was scarce, and higher prices prevailed. Pressed descriptions were steady and firm. The local demand was fairly active, but shippers were doing nothing. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, bester pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $17.00@19.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was a trifle firmer feeling in the hide market, but otherwise it was without new feature. Prices range as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@10¾c; green calf, 17@18c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HOPS—There was no particular change. The market is quiet, and prices are without essential alteration, as follows: Prime to choice Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We repeat: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a fair trade for the season. There was no change in values, but all imported stock is firm. We repeat quotations:

Iron	4 5-10@4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½ @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—The leather trade was reported reasonably active for the season, and prices were strong both for domestic and imported stock. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Kip, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Lip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	30@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 33
Rough upper damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 38
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business continues active, the quoted prices being fully sustained, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do, 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¾c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7¼@7¾c.

NAILS—Were active and firm. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d do, $5.75; 6d do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—There was an active request and at the following:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	22 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—The recent advance of a ½c in Cleveland induces a firmer feeling in the carbon oil market, and some holders are asking higher prices. Lard and linseed are in good request and are very firm. Other descriptions were quoted quiet and steady. We make no change in our list: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 68@70c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—Were moving more freely, and the general market was firm. No changes were noted in prices, as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.50

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.20@ 1.25
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—We quote the market steady and firm:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massilion	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Was in good demand on local account and firm. The offerings were light. Sales include 2 coops turkeys at 16c; 1 coop do at 15c; 4 coops extra chickens at $5.25; 23 coops do at $3.00; 1 coop do at $4.50; 5 doz fancy dressed at $5.50.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows are in request and firm, but common and mixed lots are rather slow. We note sales of 1 car choice peachblows at 65c; 1 car do at 63c; 1 car do at 60c; 1 car dirty at 50c, all on track; 1 car mixed at 45c delivered.

SALT—Was in good demand for the season. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH DOORS AND BLINDS—Were in moderate demand at the prices given below:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	1.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@30 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair request and firm. Clover was quiet but strong, being in light supply. Hungarian and millet were in fair demand and firm. We quote timothy at $2.75@3.40; clover at $4.75@5.00 for ordinary, and $6.00 for mammoth; Hungarian at $1.25@1.30, and millet at 90c@$1.00. Sales include 132 bags timothy at $3.40; 150 bags do at $3.35; 8 bags do at $3.30; 13 bags at $3.25; 31 bags at $2.75; 12 bags good clover at $4.90; 6 bags mammoth at $6.00; 123 bags Hungarian at $1.30; 138 bags do, prime, at $1.25; 41 bags choice millet at $1.00; 85 bags do, good, at 92c; 60 bags at 90c.

TEAS—Were quiet and easy. No notable change was noted, but the folowing prices were being freely shaded on fair order. Young Hyson common to fair 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@65c; good to choice do 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; cololed natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c black, sound, 43@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Met with a good demand at the following prices: Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $13.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was inactive. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	49@54c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	43@50c
Fleece, washed, X, light	44@46c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@48c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	15@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashedt coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@41c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less

LUMBER.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 19.

The receipts of lumber were quite liberal this morning, a fleet of about ten vessels arriving. There was very little doing, however, the day being Saturday and the number of buyers was small, probably because it is not generally known among dealers, particularly in the country, that the market is open. But navigation is now fairly resumed on the lake, and vessels are daily arriving and going out. No. 2 strips are quoted at $14.50; joists and scantlings at $12.00@12.50; lath at $3.25; shingles, "A," at $3.37½. The following cargoes were reported:

Cargo schr Black Hawk, from Pentwater, Mich., 800 m A shingles, $3.37½.

Cargo schr Campbell, from Pentwater, 70 m joists and scantlings at $12.00.

AT THE YARDS.

There was only a moderate amount of trading at the yards to-day, prices ruling about the same as they have done for some time past. Square pickets were scarce, and are now quoted at $14.00@15.00. Hardwood is dull, and prices for green lumber are reported rather weak. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	14.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@60.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

JUST ISSUED, THE MAY NUMBER, WITH NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.

CONTENTS:

1. THE ROUMI IN KABYLIA. Third Paper. Illustrated.
2. OUR HOME IN THE TYROL. Chapters 1 and 2. By Margaret Howitt. Illustrated.
3. WILMINGTON AND ITS INDUSTRIES. Concluding Paper. Illustrated.
4. MARIE FAMETTE AND HER LOVERS. By Katherine S. MacQuoid.
5. SALMON FISHING IN CANADA. By S. C. Clarke.
6. A PRINCESS OF THULE. Chapters 6 and 7. By William Black, author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton."
7. AT ODDS. By Howard Glyndon.
8. THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Illustrated.
9. BERRYTOWN. Chapters 6 and 7. By Rebecca Harding Davis.
10. OVERDUE. By Mary B. Dodge.
11. QUEEN VICTORIA AS A MILLIONAIRE. By Reginald Wynford.
12. CRICKET IN AMERICA. By Albert A. Outerbridge.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.—Irish Agents; Random Biographies; Cries of the Marchands; Angel Hussar; Notes.
14. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

Is for Sale by all Book and News Dealers.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4.00. Single number, 35 cents.

Specimen number, with Special and very Liberal Premium List and Club Rates, mailed, postage paid, to any address on receipt of 20 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

Special Agent for the sale of the Magazine and Binding Volumes, C. S. BURROWS, 159 South Clark-st., Chicago.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

FOR SALE.

MAPLE SYRUP

A SPECIALTY.

On hand and arriving, strictly select, and warranted entirely satisfactory: in one and two-quart glass jars, one dozen in a case; one and five-gallon tin cans, and in kegs, half brls, and brls. And several tons rich sugar, but in large cakes. C. O. PERRINE, cor. Lake and Market.

THE COURTS.

Smart But Dishonest Dealings in Land Alleged.

A Railroad Company Owning Money Under Three Different Names.

When Courts Acquire Jurisdiction in Appeal Cases.

John Baldwin, Jr., brought suit, in Chancery, in the Circuit Court, against Richard J. and Ambrose B. Rundell, David M. Hamilton and John Smith. Complainant avers that on 26th July, 1871, he obtained a judgment against the Rundells, in the Superior Court, upon certain promissory notes, for the sum of $6,143.18; that an execution issued the same day, which remained in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff until the fire of October, 1872, no property being found upon which to levy it; that nothing has been paid on the judgment; that on 1st July, 1867, the Rundells were owners of a large and valuable tract of land, to wit: The E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 34, Township 40, north range 13, E. of third principal meridian, except the 10 acres in the N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of said S. W. ¼ of said section, which land they mortgaged on that date to David Hamilton to secure the payment of a promissory note for $8,500, with 7 per cent interest, and providing that if default should be made in payment of either principal or interest on the days when such should become due and payable, the whole of said principal and interest should, at Hamilton's option, become immediately due, and that the mortgage might be foreclosed to pay the note on Hamilton's publishing notice in a Chicago newspaper ten days before the date of sale; that the Rundells again mortgaged the premises to David M. Hamilton on Dec. 23, 1868, to secure four promissory notes of $5,000 each, with 8 per cent interest, payable one, two, and four years after date, this mortgage containing a power of sale also; that subsequently to the giving of these mortgages, Hamilton gave the Rundells a release deed of certain ten acres of the premises above mentioned, leaving to secure the said mortgages the remainder of the premises, containing sixty acres; that the Rundells, defendants to this suit, conveyed, on March 15, 1870, the said ten acres to one Lawrence Rundell, of Baltimore, N. Y., by warranty deed; that on the 14th of April, 1871, a sale was made of the said mortgaged premises, at the Court-House, but fraudulently, as complainant more fully states hereafter; that about the 17th of April, 1871, a mortgage deed was made from David M. Hamilton to John Smith, of 412 West Twenty-eighth street, New York, showing that John Smith purchased said property at an auction sale for the sum of $40,000; that about the 19th of April, 1871, the Rundells made a quit-claim deed, purporting to convey to said Smith, for the consideration of $1, the said property; that about the 28th of April, 1871, said Smith made a quit-claim deed to Hamilton, purporting to convey him, for $40,000, the property; that complainant believes neither Hamilton nor Smith was present at the aforesaid sale, but it was made by one Harrison, and one Whitehead; that the one offered the premises for sale and the other purchased; that no other person was present bidding; and that the recitals in said mortgage deed from said David M. Hamilton to said John Smith, in that behalf, are untrue; that complainant believes that neither Harrison nor Whitehead had any authority from Smith to bid for him at said sale, or purchase such premises, and that John Smith had no knowledge of the occurrence of said sale, or of the purchase made in his name, until after it was consummated; that Hamilton is father-in-law of either of the Rundell's, and complainant believes that Smith is a partner in business with Hamilton; that Smith did not pay any consideration for the mortgagee's deed from Hamilton to himself, nor for the deed from the Rundells to himself; that no consideration was paid by Hamilton to Smith for the conveyance from Smith to him; but he charges the fact to be that the sale was made under some fraudulent arrangement between the Rundells and Hamilton, with intent to convey him the title free from the liens of any judgments that might be standing against the Rundells, especially to cut off complainant's lien, and to defraud Rundells creditors; and that Smith was used by them as a convenient channel through which to pass the title of said premises to Hamilton; that complainant believes the making of the second mortgage from the Rundells to Hamilton, and the notes secured thereby, paid in full the notes secured by the first mortgage by the Rundells to Hamilton, and from the time of the execution of the second mortgage the first ceased to be a valid lien upon the premises, but that the first mortgage was allowed to remain upon record an apparent lien upon said premises with intent to mislead the creditors of the Rundells, and induce them to think that they were mortgaged to their full value; that Hamilton had no legal right to make sale whatever under the first mortgage; that the title to the premises is now held by Hamilton, as Trustee for the benefit of the Rundells, and is subject to the lien of complainant's judgment, but in consequence of the aforesaid mortgagee's sale, and mortgagee's deed, and the deed from Smith to Hamilton, complainant is unable to sell the Rundell's interest to satisfy his judgment; that no sum of money was ever paid by Smith, or any other party, upon said mortgagee's sale, but if the $40,000 was paid by Smith, as stated, the sum has not been paid over by Hamilton to the Rundells, but is still held by him; that if the Rundells were indebted to Hamilton, it was but for a small part of $40,000; and if said sale was bona fide, and said sum was paid, there is a large balance due the Rundells still held by Hamilton, which sum should be subjected to complainant's lien. In consideration of which complainant prays for relief by a court of equity, where the defendants may be examined upon the charges brought against them.

INTERESTING RAILROAD CASE.

A very interesting suit was tried before Judge Rogers, on Saturday, in which W. B. Skidmore sued the Chicago, Cincinnati & Indiana Central Railroad Company for the amount of notes made by the Chicago & Cincinnati Railroad, and given by them to plaintiff. Since the making of the notes the latter Company was amalgamated with the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad, under the latter name, and the new Company amalgamated with the Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad Company under the name in which defendants are sued. The notes were for $2,749.68 and $1,076.71, payable in eight months after the date thereof, signed by W. D. Judson, President, and countersigned by Amos Tennie, Treasurer, and payable to the order of T. Munro, the first dated March 10, 1861, the second August 12, 1861. The case, which was submitted without jury, was ably argued by Geo. Willard, for plaintiff, and E. Walker, for defendant, the latter of whom held that the present company was not the one which made the note and cannot legally be held liable therefore. His Honor took another view of the case, however, and gave judgment in favor of plaintiff, with $6,830.94 damages. Plaintiff accepted the finding and a motion for a new trial was overruled, to which defendant took exception. The Court entered judgment for the amount and allowed thirty days wherein to file bill of exceptions. It is understood that defendants intend to take the matter up under a writ of error. As this case involves a feature of peculiar interest we summarise the decision of the Court. After referring to the feature of the case already narrated, Judge Rogers said:

By these several consolidations there has been, in fact, a change of the names of the several companies into that of the C., C. & I. C. R. R. Co., by which name it is sued in the action. The old Columbus, Chicago & Illinois Central Railroad has a legal existence in Indiana, yet it is in a sort of suspended animation. It has no Director, no President, Secretary or Treasurer, acting in the original corporate name. All its rights, properties, and so forth, have been absorbed, and its name changed to that of the defendant here. This is shown by its own act, the articles of condition, as decided in the case of the R. & M. R. R. Co. v. F. L. & T. R. R. Co., 49 Ill., 349. If, with other consolidated companies, became substantially a new corporation, in a legal point of view, and was and has rendered a distinct corporation in each State, and a common Board of Directors. There is an Indiana corporation, under the new name, and there is an Illinois corporation, under the new name, and the original corporations in each State have been transmuted into these. These several companies are now operating by one Board of Directors. If the Company that made the notes sued on exists in Indiana, it must be under the new name, and the presumption, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, is that it can be sued by that name in this State, and the process can be served on its officers, there being such officers here of the old Company under the new name. Then under our statute the Company can be brought into Court by summons on those officers. The articles of consolidation show an abandonment of old names and the putting on, or assumption, of the new one. This operates as an estoppel to deny the change of name. It is an admission of change of name in Indiana, as well as in Illinois; the averment of the declaration as to the change of name is sustained by the proofs,—the articles of consolidation,—and I am of opinion that the suit is well brought, and that the real maker of the note is before the Court by its new, its present, and the only name by which it transacts business, and by which it can be found and served with process in this State. Let judgment be entered for plaintiff for the amount due on the notes.

WHEN COURTS ACQUIRE JURISDICTION.

The Supreme Court has defined the law as to the time that Courts acquire jurisdiction over appeals from Justices, in Rozena C. Ryder, impleaded, v. Moritz Meyer, as follows:

This was an action of forcible retainer, tried before the Justice on the 30th day of March, 1872. The defendant appealed on the 3d of April, filing her bond on that day. The appeal was to the April term of the Circuit Court, which began on the 15th of April. The transcript from the Justice was filed in the Clerk's office on the 10th of April, and on that day the Court made an order for an additional bond in three days. On the 20th of April the Court dismissed the appeal because the order had not been dismissed. This was error. The Court had no jurisdiction to make this order on the 10th of April, as the appeal took the case to the April term, which did not commence until the 15th. The statute authorizing the Circuit Court to require a new bond only provides for the exercise of that power at the next term after the appeal, or at some subsequent term.

THE COMMERCIAL.

The Assignee of the Commercial Insurance Company held an examination of witnesses on Saturday, for the purpose of discovering the names of the stockholders who had engaged in the questionable transactions charged in connection with this Company, and for further information. Although the Assignee did not find out all he wanted, he thinks he has obtained the clue to one of the matters of uncertainty which will enable him to follow up his investigations with better prospects of success. The officials and officeholders of this defunct corporation, whilst courteously anxious to throw all the light possible on the subject of inquiry, have unfortunately forgotten just those names and circumstances that are necessary to attain the ends of justice.

A TRUSTEE IN A DELICATE POSITION.

James A. Smith brings action in the Circuit Court against Roxanna Scott, Mary and John H. Ross, Ellen E. and Bernard L. Ferguson, Martha and Eugene Vogel, Sadie F. and John Mattocks, and Henry W. Harris. Complainant has been, since March, 1868, Trustee of an estate placed in his hands by Jacob Harris for the sole and separate use of his wife, Margaret Harris, after whose death complainant was empowered to dispose of the property, for the benefit of the heirs-at-law of Jacob and Margaret Harris, as soon as the youngest heir-at-law should attain his majority. Jacob's object in placing the land in complainant's trust was to provide for his wife, whom he was about to be divorced from. Margaret Harris is dead, the youngest of the heirs-at-law has now attained his majority, and they seek to have the property soled, and the proceeds divided amongst them. Jacob Harris, however, still lives, and complainant doubts whether he can proceed upon the division requested, as it is doubtful who will be eventually the heirs-at-law of the still living Jacob. Complainant wishes the Court to settle this question, and also to decide whether he ought not to have some remuneration for attending to the estate.

THE WEST SIDE ELECTION.

The case of the People v. Amberg et al., to declare the late town elections void, was up for argument before Judge Williams on Saturday, but the counsel for Mr. Amberg was not prepared to proceed. His Honor said he was anxious to do justice in the matter. He thought it would be a great calamity if the injunction were wrongly granted, and would cause plaintiff considerable danger. The case was one of public interest, and he would like it to be fully argued before rendering a decision. He considered there should be as little delay as possible, as the matter of the assessment was highly important. He thought that Mr. Amberg's counsel should be posted by that time.

Counsel for the defendant stated that a point of the case was in certain irregularities in connection with the election of the Commissioners. He understood that one of the officials is hostile to defendant, and refuses to exhibit the record of election. He wished to read the bill before entering upon the case.

His Honor said he could see no harm in continuing the case; no one could be specially prejudiced by his so doing. He would have to decide upon the case almost immediately after hearing the argument, and proposed continuing it until Tuesday.

After some discussion, it was decided to proceed with argument this morning.

IMPORTANT EJECTMENT SUIT.

An important ejectment suit was on hearing before Judge Hopkins and a jury in the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, namely, George A. Kibbe v. Samuel Ditto and Amos Dunne. This is the same plaintiff as in other large ejectment suits already reported. The land involved consists of the southeast quarter of Sec. 19, township 13, range 3. The hearing will be resumed this morning. The evidence of the original owners as to their having sold the land to Kibbe was put in. The further particulars of this suit have already been given.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

An order for a dividend meeting was made on Saturday in the matter of Jonathan Duff et al.

In the matter of G. Louis, the order of dismissal was made absolute.

The Assignee's report of sale, as ordered, was on Saturday filed and confirmed in the estate of Wm. D. Forbes et al.

In the matter of Standish W. Cornish, the Court on Saturday made an order for the sale of fixtures, fittings, and stock, at private sale.

Judge Blodgett returned on Saturday from Peoria, looking in exceedingly good health after his trip. Mr. Bradley and Mr. Coles were of the party, and also returned in good bodily preservation.

GENERAL NOTES.

In the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, on the Chancery side, Bishop, master, reported in the referred case of Mary O. Ten Broecke v. Augusta E. Barnett et al., finding in favor of the plaintiff for $3,637.71, due on trust deed and notes.

The Assignee of the Home Insurance Company has reported to the Assignee. The report shows an unaltered state of affairs, the figures being almost unchanged from those already published in THE TRIBUNE.

In the matter of George VanDeman et al., the examination of Phillips Brothers, respecting whom there has been so many orders, took place on Saturday. The facts are of interest only to the Assignee.

In the matter of Fassett, a bankrupt, R. E. Jenkins was, on Saturday, elected Assignee.

A few days back, J. M. Adsitt sued David M. Ford in assumpsit; now Ford sues Adsitt, in case, $10,000 damages.

William T. Camp, on Saturday, entered confession of judgment against Theron S. Norton, in the Circuit Court, for $22,150.60.

Dennis Mahoney, on Saturday, commenced suit, in case, in the Superior Court, for $15,000 damages, against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company.

Before Judge Williams the case of Valentine Haas v. City of Chicago came up. It will be remembered that plaintiff asks for an injunction to restrain the city from arresting him on a charge of making an addition to a wooden building within the fire limits. Gen. Stiles, City Attorney, spoke of the suit as a quasi-criminal one, and the Judge took the matter under advisement.

The Criminal Court Grand Jury brought in 38 true bills on Saturday.

The case of the People v. Palmer, Cohn, and Alexander, for conspiracy, went to the jury on Saturday, and a verdict of guilty was returned. In the case of Alexander, the Court decided to grant a new trial.

An extra sitting of the Criminal Court was had on Saturday evening at half-past 7, to allow for the bailing of a young woman charged with larceny.

"BILLY" ARLINGTON'S DIAMONDS.

"Billy" Arlington will come into court, as defendant, before Judge Porter, in a rather singular manner, to-day. Among the circle of Billy's female acquaintances was a very estimable lady, of many virtues, not the least of which was the possession of valuable and beautiful jewels. This lady's mamma had known Arlington a long time, and had great confidence in him; and it is alleged that he went to her one day and begged the loan of some of her daughter's jewels, to adorn his wife, who was that night going to a party, and had lent her own jewels to another lady. This happened in the days when Arlington was observed to sing with peculiar fervor the touching ditty, "Hard times come again no more." The jewels were not returned, and, on inquiry being made, the ladies were told that they had been pledged in the *Journal* office for the payment of some poster printing.

That is one side of the story, and a very incomplete one it is. Why the jewels have not been returned, and why the trust of friends has weakened into the bitterness of litigants, will be known to-day.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A NEW CHICKERING GRAND PIANO. Apply at SALISBURY & HUMSTEAD'S, 127½ West Madison-st.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 274 STATE-ST. Pianos to rent and for sale. Renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER, established 1850.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST parlor organ. Retailed at the factory, 63 East Indiana-st. Prices $50 to $900.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE JURgensen watch, with chain, for a piano of standard make. Address E. C. LAWRENCE, 70 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICE FIVE ACRES fronting Wabash-av., State-st., and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard; has a frontage of 342 feet on boulevard, and 300 feet on each of the other streets; will be sold on easy terms; a large profit can be made on this property within the coming year.

Michigan-av., 300 feet on northwest corner of Fiftieth-st.; will be sold cheap.

North Dearborn-st., 100x185 feet, in choice location.

Wabash-av., 225 feet southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-st.; $150 per foot.

Wabash-av., near corner of Thirty-eighth-st., 50 feet, east front; $100 per foot.

Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front; $165 per foot.

Wabash-av. and State-st., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.

Burnside-st., 88x123 feet, near Forty-fourth-st.; will be sold on long time.

FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY BRICK house, 14 rooms, near Eighteenth-st.; price, $21,000; easy terms.

Thirtieth-st., No. 229, 2-story frame house, brick basement, 13 rooms; bath room, marble mantels, etc.; payment easy; lot 24x178½ feet.

Michigan-av., No. 502, 3-story and basement marble front house, 13 rooms; modern improvements; price, $15,000.

Prairie-av., No. 1041, 3-story and basement marble front house, 13 rooms and billiard room; handsomely finished; splendid barn; terms easy.

Indiana-av., 2-story frame house, 10 or 12 rooms; lot 50x125; price, $10,000.

West Taylor-st., Gothic frame house, brick basement; 15 rooms; water, gas, etc.; 50 feet front; with good barn, shade trees, etc. Cheap, and easy terms to suit purchaser. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 WASHington-st.

South Sangamon-st., 75x125 feet, east front, between Adams and Jackson, with 2 two-story and basement brick houses; cheap and on easy terms.

West Jackson-st., fine manufacturing property, 150x190 feet, south front, between Desplaines and Halsted.

West Harrison-st., 3 new 2-story frame dwellings, with lots, east of Leavitt.

West Chicago-av., 2 lots between Lincoln and Robey-sts.

Ogden-av., several fine blocks east of and fronting on Douglas Park.

Acre property on the line of Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Sections 27, 39, 13; 28, 39, 13; 22, 39, 13.

North Wells-st., 54x100 feet, southeast corner of Wendell-st. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 SOUTH MAY-ST.—HOUSE, brick basement, 14 rooms, two bath rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern conveniences; lot 26x120 to alley; location one of the pleasantest in the city; between Washington and Madison-sts.; convenient to business centre, and within a few blocks of Union Park; can be had at a bargain if taken previous to May 1. B. F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS! CHEAP LOTS! SAVE $3 a week, and own a home of your own. We sell these lots from $400 to $500, for small payment down; balance at the rate of $3 a week. They are just outside of the fire limits, on the highest ground in the city. Call and let us take you to see them free of charge. A. G. STORY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OF THE CHOICEST RESIdence lots in the South Division:

100x266, n. e. corner South Park Boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st.

99x178, n. w. corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.

130x266, South Park Boulevard, south and near Thirty-seventh-st.

100x180, Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

50x185, Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth; a bargain here.

50, Calumet, south and near Twenty-third-st.

The above, all first-class residence lots, are offered low and on favorable terms. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 461 West Washington-st. Apply at Room 16, 164 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES—marble fronts—together with lots, situated on the northeast corner Union Park Place and Carroll-av.; houses have all the modern improvements, sub-basements, bath-rooms, water-basins, furnace, ranges, brick barns, and everything requisite for first-class houses; the vicinity is first-class, and these houses will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises to the owner. T. E. COURTNEY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A ONE-STORY AND A HALF cottage with 5 rooms, with 8 years' lease. Apply 263 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—30 OR 60X190 FEET ON MADISON-ST., near LaSalle. Also, 50x190 feet on Madison-st., near Fifth-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL-FRONT, FRENCH ROOF brick houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, No. 634 and 628 West Monroe-st., only two blocks from Union Park. Will be sold low on easy terms if applied for soon at 649 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY-fifth-st.—2-story frame house, east front; lot 25x180. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation; 10 rooms; modern improvements; lot 48x125; northwest corner Monroe and Lincoln-sts.; $10,000; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON ELLIS-AV., $11,500. One on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., at $18,000. B. L. PENN, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT GOTHIC DWELLING, BRICK basement, 8 rooms; hard and soft water and furnace; lot 142x152 feet, with fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$15,000—A LONG LEASE ON CENTRAL improved property paying over $5,000 yearly, can be bought for cash. Address, with real name, B 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—FINE residence on Ellis-av., second house south of Brook-st. (Forrest), containing all modern conveniences, with first-class barn. Lot 60x180 feet to 20 foot alley. Shade trees and lawns. Inquire on premises, or at office of BONFIELD & SWEZEY, 162 Washington-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV.—5 ACRES CORNER Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st., very choice. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE NO. 37 Calumet-av., next door north of Senator Logan's, is for sale on easy terms. There is a large brick barn on the property; the lot is 45 by about 250 feet; one of the very finest locations in the city. Inquire of WM. L. OGDEN, Cashier Tribune office, 2 to 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—BY E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 East Madison-st.—Some bargains in houses can be had of us if application is made at once.

FOR SALE—LAKE SHORE RESIDENCE LOTS—Two or three of the choicest pieces of ground on the lake shore, between Thirty-fifth and Fifty-first-sts; there is but little of this kind of property to be had at any price; Hyde Park with its macadamized streets, gas, prospect of the introduction of lake water, and nearness to the city offers advantages for suburban residences superior to any other suburb. Parties desirous of securing fine large lots will do well to call on CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

50 feet on Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.

50 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.

Very cheap, if taken soon. CHACE & ABELL.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD, SIX new brick two-story and basement houses; octagon fronts; modern improvements; complete; $10,500 and $12,500, on easy terms. Inquire as above, or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—261 WARREN-AV. 990 West Monroe-st. By CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—DWELLING NO. 1348 INDIANA-AV., 2-story and basement, with extension stone-front, all modern improvements. Lot 22x178. Inquire on premises or of KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—873 ARNOLD-ST., 2-STORY HOUSE, 11 rooms, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. Lot 25x125. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—10 LOTS, CORNER EGAN and Stewart-avs, adjoining the track of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLEY-ST.—10 LOTS ON ASHLEY-st., between Robey and Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST.—2½ ACRES, CORNER of Kedzie-av. and Harrison-st.; margin to retail; price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, 1 hack, and a car-load of mules and horses; car-load of horses to be sold to the highest bidder; good stabling for horses; money advanced on goods. O. BRIGGS, 421 State-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAETons, buggies, &c., at low prices, at 337 State-st. F. L. SMITH.

CALIFORNIA BUGGIES AT 843 STATE-ST. TOP-buggies weighing 250 lbs; open business buggies 175 to 200 lbs; trotting buggies 125 lbs.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGIES, PHAETONS, CARRYalls, and open buggies. C. W. ABBOTT, 140 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED TROTTING stallion Heart of Oak; also some fine drivers. ACKERMAN, 53 Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE—CLARENCES, LANDAUS, coupes, cabriolas, Phaetons, rockaways, Top and open buggies. All from first-class makers, at reasonable prices, at 363 and 365 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE — FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S TOWER & BRO., 165 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 HORSES; ALSO, A BLOOD ed mare, with colt. No. 11 Alexander-st., near Twenty-third.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHLY-BROKEN SADDLE-mare, 6 years old; used to the city; bright chestnut color; height, 14½ or 14¾. She is a perfect beauty; can outrun any horse of her size, and is the nearest Kentucky whip that can be found; particularly adapted for a lady's riding horse. A beautiful English side-saddle goes with her. Also, horse 6 years old, for buggy use; must be sold immediately, with buggy, harness, halter, blanket, and whip. Reasonable trial allowed, with written guarantee of soundness. Also, a thoroughbred Durham cow, blood roan color, 4½ years old, calved yesterday. Apply immediately to G. GRIFFITH'S, at barn of 933 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A BUGGY, PHAETON, road, or business wagon, be sure to call at 325 State-st. We will sell you one at the lowest cash price. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State, has for sale new and second-hand buggies, open or top; business wagons with one or two seats, single and double harness; also a few good horses. Carriages and buggies of every description to let with or without horses.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—CHEAP, FOR CASH—A second-hand top-buggy. Address C 1, Tribune office, on Monday, as party leaves town on next day.

FOUND.

FOUND—A LARGE NEW FOUNDLAND DOG WITH white stripe over the breast, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges, by GEO. BLEIMES, 58 Clybourn-av.

FOUND—HORSE—THE OWNER CAN FIND HIM at 791 and 793 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSTON and Lake Forest, on the lake shore, in a beautiful park, with vigorous growth of large shade trees, gravel-walks and drives.

$700, cottage, partially finished, $10 monthly until paid.

$1,200, cottage, side wing, two piazzas, bay window, inside blinds, $50 down, $30 monthly, including interest until paid.

$1,500, cash down $50, monthly, $20; 2 years. $1,000 in 5 years.

$2,000, very stylish cottage, front and side piazza, bay window, hall, parlor, sitting, dining, and family-room, rear addition, with kitchen and wood-shed; same terms.

$3,000, 2-story frame, with rear addition; $50 down, $30 monthly.

$4,000, 2-story brick; any terms, no matter how favorable.

$4,000, spacious brick, near W. W. Borington's palatial residence. This residence will be rented at $50 month, payable in board; has fine view of Lake, and can be filled with summer boarders.

All above houses have desirable lots.

Houses built to suit, and sold on as favorable terms.

Houses are carefully and substantially built, one hour from Chicago; yearly commutation, 8 cents a ride. The terms on which I offer these houses will cost you only what you are now paying for rent; so you can decide between a ride of one hour to your own house on trains that carry a large number of the wealthiest merchants of Chicago past Highwood to their palatial residences in Lake Forest, or hang ½ to ¾ of an hour on rear of street-car to rented house in poor location, subjecting yourself to annoyance of frequent removals and ever advancing price of rents.

E. ASHLEY MEARS, Residence Highwood; office 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—A NEW AND BEAUtiful house with one acre of ground, delightfully situated upon a wooded ridge in town of Lake View, near the lake shore, 2½ miles north of Lincoln Park; house two stories, 10 rooms, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, well and force pump in basement, first-class furnace and kitchen range; everything entirely new; house never yet occupied; can be had at a bargain and upon easy terms. This is a rare opportunity to secure a beautiful country home within one hour's ride by street cars from the heart of the city. B. F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CAR-shops; well located; title perfect; very low; ¼ cash, balance in 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE SUBURBAN AND city property, at a bargain and on very long time. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A FINE NEW house, fronting the University grounds and lake, on easy terms and at low figures. Houses and lots in various parts of the village. Lots in Evanston and South Evanston at low figures. A fine house on Chicago-av. to rent. THEODORE REESE, Real Estate Dealer, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK 15 houses and cottages of from 5 to 10 rooms in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe, at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in his own property; you that want houses come direct to me and save the commission; one-fifth down and balance in monthly or yearly payments will buy a home; lots in any of the places named at wholesale prices; lumber furnished those who will build; none need apply who have not a little money. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR FIRST-CLASS paying city property, a first-class brick residence, 16 rooms, new, at Highland Park. Address or call at Room 29, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—MY HOUSE ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE, Evanston, beautifully located in the shade of full grown white oak trees; within seven minutes' walk of the depot and near the lake. This house was built with great care, and is complete in all its details; has a well stocked garden with bearing fruit trees, small fruits and flowers; has barn with capacity for 3 carriages, cow stables, chicken house, &c.; will sell at a bargain; also several houses in North Evanston, on the east side of the railroad, and within three minutes' walk of depot. Especial advantages offered to parties who will build in North Evanston. HENRY M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 40 acres under the market. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds, at $1,500, $1,800, $2,800, $3,50, $4,500, $5,000, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired; also, houses to rent. Inquire of the owner, at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., or at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND LOTS near Hyde Park Depot and the Lake; also fine building lots in same vicinity. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at the property at any time. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 50 feet by 150 feet, with good streets, sidewalks, and beautiful large shade trees, at $500. Terms one-quarter cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, or in monthly payments. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT NORTH EVANSTON, with 8 large rooms, besides closets, brick basement, bay windows, marble mantels, all in good style, for $3,500, on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—TO PARTIES who will build and improve—I will sell a number of fine building spots, 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, or half a block, or five acres, at low rates and on easy terms to those who will build good houses. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VICINITY OF HYDE PARK—HOUSE new and newly furnished; good grounds; new barn and carriage house. A bargain for cash. E 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—A DESIRABLE residence, pleasant location, convenient to depot. Address E 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES ON THE BOULEVARD facing east; terms, ¼ cash balance on 5 years' time at 8 per cent interest; railways and horse cars will, within a year, make it residence property; it is only ¾ mile south of the Brighton House. Inquire of WM. L. OGDEN, Cashier Tribune Office, 2 to 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lots 33 feet front by 150 deep for $250, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, or $10 monthly payments. I will sell 6 more at this price. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT WITH BARN ON Tyler-st., near Western-av., at a bargain if taken before May 1; possession given May 1. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNELL-AV. GRAND JUNCTION, 10 acres, corner of Seventy-fifth-st. and Stony Island Boulevard; high, dry land. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, NICE 2-STORY RESIdence with 8 rooms, large, dry cellar, gravelly soil, beautiful front yard and oak grove, convenient to depot, on Galena Road, 4 miles from city limits; will be sold this week. Inquire at depot for O. P. PEASE.

FOR SALE—25 PER CENT GUARANTEED—YOU can buy lots at Hinsdale, and pay one-half the appraised value in 4 years, at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE LOTS; HIGH STATE OF CULtivation; good dry land; 22 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad; one-fourth mile from Hobart; population, 1,000; price, including city lot, $500; cash, $50; balance, $10 monthly. Office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 133 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights, each lot 54x270, 100-foot streets. Trees planted, beautiful land, perfect title; abstract free; sickets free for three years to all who buy. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES IN AUSTIN, VERY desirable; also three houses to rent; possession 1st of May. W. R. WOODBURY, 86 East Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED AND DESIRABLE farm of 57 acres in Bureau County, Ill., and adjoining a thriving town on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, and within ¾ mile of two railroad stations. This is a very attractive homestead, and is now offered for a short time at a most decided bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a fine stock farm of 240 acres near Elgin, Ill. Address or call at Room 29, Tribune Building.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture at 195 West Washington-st., Monday, April 21, at 9½ o'clock, by HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP THIS WEEK—CHAIRS, 75 cents to $4.00 each; curtains, ingrain and Brussels carpets from 50 cents to $1.25 per yard; crockery, casters, plated ware, tables, bedding, cooking-stove, kitchen furniture, with other articles. Basement, 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A PEERLESS COOK-STOVE; SIZE, 7½; in good condition. Price $35. Apply at 359 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, 1 FRENCH PLATE pier mirror, 28x90, with marble base. Address R 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND hall furniture. Also, two chamber-sets, at 388 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of the United States Hotel, corner of Thirty-first-st., and Cottage Grove-av., are offered for sale under an order of the United States District Court. A rare chance is offered to a party with money. Apply at the Hotel. T. S. FITCH, Assignee.

IF YOU HAVE HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO DISPOSE of, and would have their full value in cash, call on, or address, I J, 177 Twenty-second-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS OR merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing H 75, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF STATIONARY AND PORtable engines at low prices. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, or will sell it on easy terms, one 25-horse power engine (nearly new) having the Gardner improved governor attachment; the engine has been thoroughly repaired since in use. Apply to JOHN ORR & SONS, Michigan City, Ind.

FOR SALE—COPPER STILL; CAPACITY 800 GALS., with gin head, steam boiler, pump, tubs; all nearly new; cheap for cash. Address Z 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE NEW PORTABLE steam engine, Blandy manufacture, 5-horse power. Anvils, blacksmith tools, etc. Government Goods Depot, 195 East Lake-st., up stairs.

SECOND-HAND IRON PLANERS, ENGINE-lathes, planer and matchers, just arrived, for sale cheap. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

UNTIL MAY 1 WE WILL SELL OUR MACHINERY at a liberal discount, as we intend moving to our new stores, 38 and 40 South Canal-st. We do not sell our machinery at cost, but will make a liberal deduction. Parties wanting, or are anticipating buying, machinery, it will be to their interest to call upon us before purchasing, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE, 313 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. MAchines sold on easy payments and rented. Office open evenings. A. J. MELCHERT, Agent.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 358 West Madison-st.; will remove about May 1, 1873, to 155 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st. Good reliable business, clairvoyant, test, healing, and developing mediums; will tell of business, marriages, journeys, lost and stolen property; examine, prescribe, and cure all diseases that are curable. Mediums wanted.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium. Also, physical examinations at 21 South Desplaines-st. Fee $1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, THOROUGHLY-ADVERtised stock of staple and office stationery bought in New York at bottom rates; good lease in a fine building in the best town in the West; will be closed out at a bargain; satisfactory reasons given for selling. CRANE & BYRON, Topeka, Kansas.

A RARE CHANCE—A DRUG STORE, ESTABlished seven years, in a thriving town of 1,600 inhabitants, now doing a good business, for sale. Stock about $3,500. Sales, $6,000 per annum. Will sell or rent store building. Inquire of JOHN McKINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Door Co., Wis.

A JEWELRY STORE IN A GOOD TOWN OF 12,000 population, in Indiana. Can be bought on reasonable terms. Do a business from $15,000 to $20,000 a year. Reasons for selling, poor health. For information call at 111 East Madison-st., Chicago. ESTELL & JENKINS.

A GOOD-PAYING CIGAR STAND, IN THE BEST location of the city, on East Madison-st. Rent reasonable; need not buy fixtures, only stock. Apply at DELIGHT'S, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

ANY FIRST-CLASS DRUGGIST HAVING $3,000 wishing to join party with like amount to open a first-class drug store in the business centre of the city, will do well to call upon or address DRUGGIST, Room 8, 188 East Madison-st.

A WOOD AND COAL YARD, WITH FOUR years' lease, for sale. Apply on premises, 1 East Erie-st. bridge.

CLOTHING HOUSE 133 WEST MADISON-ST., DOing a fine business, for sale. Cause, engaged in other business.

EITHER THE WHOLE OR HALF OF A DRUG store for sale, at a low price. Location very good, on South Side of Chicago. Persons buying one-half will have the advantage of an educated druggist and chemist for partner. Purchaser need not be, on that account, a druggist. Address J 44, Tribune office.

NOTIONS, CONFECTIONERY, AND CIGARS, stock and fixtures, for sale; no better chance in the city; satisfactory reasons for selling. 302 Eighteenth-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF W. M. WINship, Malden, Ill., his stock of hardware is offered for sale at a low price. Inquire of E. N. PAGE, Malden, Ill.

ON ACCOUNT OF POOR HEALTH, I WILL SELL my DRUG STORE; also furniture, piano, etc.; give long lease of store and dwelling; or will exchange for house and lot or farm worth $4,000 to $8,000. To druggists, physicians, or one wishing a safe, profitable business, this is the best chance ever offered in this city. Terms easy. Address J. L. WEBSTER, 826 Cottage Grove-av.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—I HAVE TWO BILLIARD tables, 4½x9, of E. M. Brunswick manufacture, gas fixtures, chairs, cigar case, glassware, bar, all as good as new, for sale either separate or together, to suit the purchaser, and at low prices. Call at 400 Wabash-av.

STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS, IN FIRST-class location in the city, with fixtures, for sale, and store to rent. Apply to HEWES & PRESCOTT, 258 Wabash-av.

STEAM CANAL STONE-BOAT J. L. ALEXANDER for sale. Inquire at Indiana-st. bridge, or 582 North Clark-st.

THE STOCK, GOOD-WILL, AND FIXTURES OF a retail grocery, doing a large business, in a first-class neighborhood, for sale. Terms cash. Address S 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY TO BUY OUT A HALF INterest in a good, paying business. Address S 5, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT — NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sunday; stable for two horses.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, EN SUITE and single, on first and second floors, with first-class board; also a few day-boarders can be accommodated.

550 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board. A few day boarders accommodated.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM on second floor, and other rooms furnished, with board, for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen.

594 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT SUITE; also other rooms, for gent and wife or single gents; first-class board; also day boarders.

THE CLIFTON HOUSE, ON THE CORNER OF Washington and Halsted-sts., from and after the 1st of May, will be kept as a private hotel. Parties wishing to secure rooms will please call between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m. and 3 and 4 p. m.

West Side.

157 MATHER-ST., BETWEEN DESPLAINES AND Halsted-sts.—3 or 4 young men can be accommodated with pleasant summer rooms and good board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE PLEASant front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Alcove suite from May 1.

North Side.

208 SEDGWICK-ST. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for lady and gentleman, or single men, at $5 a week; 3 minutes' walk to the cars.

Country.

BOARDING IN EVANSTON—I HAVE RENTED for the summer the residence of O. A. WILLARD, on the lake shore and adjoining the University Park, and can accommodate a few boarders upon reasonable terms. Families without children preferred. Apply at once in person, or address the subscriber, Box 1387, Evanston, Ill. MRS. A. C. PERRY.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN THE BEAUTIful suburban village of Winnetka. The house, with modern improvements, is situated in the most healthful part of the village; extensive grounds furnish fresh fruit and vegetables. The house is within three minutes' walk of the depot. Address DORMITORY, Winnetka, Ill.

SIX OR 8 PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first-class board at Auburn Station on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., ¼ of a mile from Normal School; Blue Island dummy passes the door ten times a day. For particulars inquire of Mrs. H. M. DUNN, Auburn.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH UNEXceptional references, desires breakfast, tea, and a nicely-furnished room, in a strictly private family. Will be permanent and no trouble. Don't care for table variety. Quite particular though as to family and location. State terms. Address L 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLE ROOM, BY A lady employed during the day, in a pleasant, quiet, private family, living on the South Side. Will make no trouble. Unexceptionable references. Address A B C, 316 Wabash-av.

BOARD—ABOUT MAY 1, A SUITE OF FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, with good board, on South Side, in a private family, by a family of three adults; references given and required. Address N 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF 2 OR 3 FURNISHED ROOMS, with permanent board, on the South Side, in a private or small family; must be first-class. Address U 12, Tribune office, with name and location.

BOARD—WITH GOOD SINGLE ROOM, BY A young man, North Side, east of Clark-st., preferred. Will not pay over $6 per week. Address R 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM OR ROOMS, FOR TWO gentlemen, on South or North Side. Address, stating location and terms, R 54, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET, ON RIVER JUST south of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Bogle as a coal yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO LEASE—A 1 DOCKAGE, FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 698 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE BEST COAL DOCK IN THE CITY; lot on Canal-st., near Adams, formerly occupied by Holbrook; dock 120 feet. Inquire at 243 East Madison-st. A. H. HOLDEN.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY, FRONTing on West Chicago-av., adjoining C. & N. W. R. R. Round House, 150 feet front and rear, by 445 feet deep; railroad track on lot; very desirable for lumber or coal yard. Apply to BARNUM & RICHARDSON Manufacturing Company, 64 South Jefferson-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY, ON SOUTH branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on the river, by 220 feet to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO LEASE — A DOCK ADJOINING OLCOTT'S coal-yard, 80x310 feet; also another dock, opposite Meeker's blast-furnace, 400 feet on river. Apply to WALTER S. MAHER, 385 Fulton-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FAMILY BIbles, Life of Christ, and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly installments. No capital but reference required. KELLY & HOWISON, 295 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making from $10 to $12 a day with my needle books, button-hole cutters, etc., etc.; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 96 West Monroe-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OR WOMEN—FOR THE best money-making business extant. Call and see, or send from country for samples, free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 3-WHEELED BABY-CARriage; also, a 6-foot step-ladder. Apply at 359 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BAR, COUNTER, AND FIXTURES. Apply to Room 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME BUILDINGS ON ARCHer-av., near Lime-st., known as Nash's Slaughter House. To be removed. Apply at 429 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGER ASSORTMENT of Office Desks than can be found East or West, and at prices defying competition, at A. H. ANDREWS & CO.'S, 166 to 170 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ABOUT 40 FEET shelving, with cornice and large number of drawers, well seasoned, grained, black walnut and ash, suitable for books, stationery, boot and shoe, or variety store. Address 792 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SET TINNER'S TOOLS, PATterns, shelves, and counter. 475 Halsted-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND LUMBER from building formerly 125½ Michigan-av. Apply to A. M. GILBERT & CO., 38 State-st.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE—CUT STONE, 12-INCH face, dressed and made for a wall 150 feet long and 4 feet high, and with table for top; would make first-class basement-wall or stone fence for corner lot. Apply Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

100,000 FEET WIDE SAGINAW TRUNK boards for sale; must close out by May 1. W. H. JENKINS, corner Canal and Lumber-sts.

600,000 FEET, ALL LENGTHS AND SIZES, 2-inch joist, and all kinds finishing lumber at W. S. BABCOCK'S lumber yard, 400 Lumber-st., near south end of Canal-st.

LOST.

LOST—BETWEEN McVICKER'S THEATRE AND the Transit House, on Saturday afternoon, a $5 gold coin sleeve button. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to the Transit House office.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK HOUSE, containing about 8 rooms, bath-room, etc., on the north side of Hinsdale-st., near LaSalle; $75 per month.

286 Dayton-st., 2-story frame house, with 10 rooms and bath, good barn; $45 per month.

Nos. 490 and 492 Wabash-av., containing 12 rooms each, besides bath-room, furnace, etc.; $1,050 per annum each.

8 rooms and bath-room, being second floor of building No. 322 West Madison-st.; $60 per month.

78 Walnut-st., neat cottage, 6 rooms; $30 per month.

970 North Clark-st., corner Webster-av., 6 pleasant rooms; $25 per month. Also store at $30.

Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 13 BRYAN PLACE, TWO-STORY brick house for $800 if paid in advance for the year. Now rents for $1,000. E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FINE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT house, corner Paulina and Kinzie-sts, near Union Park. Hot and cold water connected with the house; it will accommodate 20 boarders; furniture for sale or to rent. Apply at 152 Dearborn-st., room 17, or on the premises.

TO RENT—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 546 SOUTH Park-av., containing 9 rooms and bath room, by WM. C. DOW, No. 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME house, 594 Wabash-av., ten rooms; all the modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—The lease for two years of a house in perfect order, and furniture, nearly new, for sale, located north of Twelfth-st., on Michigan-av. Every modern convenience, 9 rooms, beside kitchen, 2 bath rooms, laundry, cellar, etc. To a person having the means of buying furniture, this is a rare opportunity. JOSEPH B CRAWFORD & CO., 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING, AND FURNITURE FOR sale. The first-class two-story and basement brick house, No. 477 West Randolph-st., rent, $1,500. Furniture new, complete, and first-class, must be sold if house is rented. Apply on premises, or to D. COLE & SON.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 382 WEST TYLER-st., 7 rooms, 2 pantries, 3 closets; rent $45 a month. Inquire at 380 West Tyler-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 31 WALNUT-ST., near Union Park, containing 9 rooms. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE OF TEN rooms and basement, from May 1; per month, $55, to a good tenant, corner Butterfield and Twenty-seventh-sts. Inquire in rear No. 45.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AVE.—THE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses Nos. 1029 and 1031, east fronts, in block corner Twenty-eighth-st.; possession May 1, 1873. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A PLEASANT 3-STORY frame dwelling, with bath-room; will be put in excellent order, 184 South Morgan-st.; $800. Apply to J. FORSYTHE, Room 9, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—A NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT house on North LaSalle-st., near Oak. All modern improvements. Apply to JOHN McEWEN, 249 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city, low to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of 8 rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY HOUSE FURNISHed, 584 Michigan-av., with a large brick barn; contains all modern improvements. Rent, $3,000 for one year. None but desirable parties need apply. W. R. BURDICK.

TO RENT—183 SOUTH GREEN-ST., A LARGE house of 20 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, lodging rooms, or sub-letting. A 3 years' lease to responsible parties. Also, a first-class piano for sale.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 14 ROOMS, $75 PER MONTH. 1184 Prairie-av. Also, a furnished dwelling, rent taken out in board, and $100 extra board paid per month. Apply to ROBT. RAE, 63 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—NO. 474 WEST TAYLOR-ST.; $65 PER month. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A GOOD, NEW TWO-story and basement house, on Madison-av., near Hyde Park Station and Fifty-first-st., cheap. L. INGLEDEW, 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—4-STORY OCTAGON MARBLE-FRONTS, 1151 and 1153 Michigan-av.; $1,800.

1120 Michigan-av.; $1,650.

Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; $1,200.

Houses are new, elegantly built, and are perfect in all respects. The furniture can be had with 1152, if desired. The houses on Prairie-av. are very deep, and have bay windows in rear, fancy ceilings, frescoed hall, etc., or will sell $1,000 down, balance in five years. E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE AND LOT AT Glencoe, near the lake shore, 18 miles from Chicago, 4 minutes' walk from depot; situation high and healthful; school, church; neighborhood and surroundings delightful; fare to Chicago by the year low; will sell cheap. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, corner Lake and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—MY HOUSE ON UNIversity-place, Evanston, with garden well stocked with fruit and flowers, barn, stables, etc. This house is pleasantly situated in the shade of full-grown oaks, near the lake, and within seven minutes' walk of the depot. Apply on premises, or to H. M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT Highland Park. Address or call at Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT WOODLAWN, FURNISHED or unfurnished. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE 4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 222 Washington-st., suitable for mercantile, manufacturing, or storage purposes. W. M. HOWLAND, 165 Washington-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCAtions, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORE AND DWELLing, No. 145 Blue Island-av.; size 24x43; good location; is now occupied as a boot and shoe store. Inquire at 259 Halsted-st., between Ewing and Forquer.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 46 State-st.; good light in front and side; corner of alley; suitable for jobbing business. Apply on premises to HERRING & CO.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, 32X40 FT. ON 2D FLOOR in Orpheus Hall Building, corner room, well lighted and ventilated, suitable for society purposes. W. H. PHARE, 216 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, AIRY BASEMENT, NO. 143 Monroe-st., 25x82. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 221 NORTH Clark-st., dwelling above, 12 rooms. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, Room 14, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENTS ON WEST MADISON-ST., 25x70, in Thompson's Block, suitable for any business; rent cheap to right parties. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE BUILDINGS NOS. 132, 134 AND 136 West Randolph-st., 3 stories and basement, suitable for grocery or commission houses; the upper part can be used or rented for dwellings. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—STORE, DWELLING, AND BASEMENT 146 North Market-st. Inquire at the store, or GEO. F. BAY, 582 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM ELEVATOR AND steam power, if wanted, second story and part of basement of 23 and 25 Randolph-st., 40x155 ft, by S. H. HARRIS, at Safe Factory, 62 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—2 STORES CORNER CARPENTER AND Madison-sts. 36x120 feet each, vaults, and everything complete; please look at them, and rent. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—4 OF THE BEST ROOMS IN THE CITY, for dentist or doctor, corner Madison and Halsted-sts. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 225 WEST Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 25x70, suitable for any first-class business. A good tenant more desired than high rent. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OF STORE AND NICE light front office, with storage in loft and basement if desired. CHAPIN & MITCHELL, 33 South Water-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, 84 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2, at $20 per month. ROBERT GREER.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS IN MARble front block on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. Stores under Continental Hotel, corner State-st. and Eldridge-court. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, with care, in a private family. References exchanged. Also small barn. Apply at 271 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—945 WEST LAKE—A LARGE FRONT parlor, unfurnished; no housekeeping. Also a furnished bedroom. E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE ROOM ON the South Side, 50x120 feet, steam elevator and heating apparatus, 24 windows, corner State and Monroe-sts. Apply to A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 166 to 170 State-st.

TO RENT—550 MICHIGAN-AV—THREE OR FOUR pleasant unfurnished rooms on second floor, without board.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing; water and gas; 188 Ohio-st.; American preferred.

TO RENT—SUITES OF 6 ROOMS, GAS, WATER, and water-closets with each, suitable for housekeeping, in Thompson's Block; light and airy. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN GOOD NEIGHBORhood on the North Side, for an American family of three, about four rooms or house suitable for two small families. Best of reference. C 80 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR FIRST-class tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, OR SOONER, lower part of house or cottage of 6 or 8 rooms, in good repair and neighborhood, on West Side, by a responsible and prompt paying tenant. Rent not to exceed $50 per month. Address, with full particulars, X 44 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLOOR OF FIVE OR SIX rooms, suitable for housekeeping, on one of the South Side avenues. E 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD DWELLING containing 12 rooms or upwards, on any of the avenues east of State and north of Twenty-second-sts., by a good tenant, willing to pay $1,200 or $1,500 a year. Inquire of E. BRUNSWICK, 47 and 49 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR single gent with or without board. Address E 85, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS BOUGHT IN ALL BANKRUPT companies. Come and see me before selling. H. S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $5,000, ON INside property. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, late E. Jacobs & Co., on diamonds and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—$1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 FOR ONE year on first-class Chicago real estate, first mortgage. Address P 5, Tribune office.

$500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. W. M. HOWLAND, 165 Washington-st., Room 24.

$17,000 TO LEND ON CITY IMPROVED real estate. By W. E. FURNESS, Room 16, 152 Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SPAN OF LARGE, bay mares, 4 years old, for an A 1 basket phaeton and a gentle horse, that a lady or children can drive. Address H B S, southeast corner Washington and State.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, notion, and white goods jobbing-house—A first-class traveling salesman acquainted with the business, and having an established trade. Address, stating amount and location of trade, experience, etc., COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphia.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMER, steady employment. BROWN & MEYER, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—4 CARPENTERS—WISH TO BOARD them. Steady work to right parties. Call this day between 7 and 9 a. m., at 294 West Madison-st. CARPENTER.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CARPENTERS TO take contract at Highwood; part pay in lots; every mechanic there has secured good home, and is growing richer each year; in Chicago price of labor remains same, and rent keeps advancing, and mechanic's position keeps growing from bad to worse. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AT BATES' RESTAURANT, 348½ South State-st., a first-class male cook.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER AT KLEIN'S Photographic Parlors, 288 West Madison.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS for the new improved Howe Sewing Machine in the city of Milwaukee and vicinity. This is a comparatively unworked territory, and agents can make large wages. Are offering unprecedented inducements for the right kind of men. Address C. CADY, City Agent, 112 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO KNOW WE HAVE 4 new articles that sell at sight; large profits. Room 15, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE LATEST goods out; agents make from $5 to $15 per day. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO SOLICIT TRADE IN the city, and one not afraid to work, and acquainted with the building interest; best of references required. Apply at office, STORER & OSGOOD, 75 and 77 Michigan-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL PROF. Henry's Non-Explosive for kerosene oil; $5 a day easily made. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS GERman or Englishman who understands gardening thoroughly. Apply at Nos. 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR INdiana; wages, $1.75; board, $3 per week; plenty of station work at liberal prices. Also, 100 woodchoppers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin; wages, $2.20 per day; free fare; agent leaves with gang of men this evening. 200 choppers for Indiana and Michigan; 20 farm hands; laborers and mechanics for Texas. ANGELL & COAKER, Agents, 81 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 MORE LABORERS AND 15 TEAMS for railroad work; good work, good wages, and free fare. A. ANDERSON & CO., 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—15 GOOD MEN, READY FOR BUSIness, to call on or address JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st., Room 3. $30 to $40 per week; sure money.

WANTED—FIVE LIVE MEN FOR LIGHT SUMMER work. Call on or address with stamp, SMITH BROS., 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—75 MORE TRACK-LAYERS AND LAborers to leave to-day; good wages; sure pay. Call on SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN A restaurant and ice cream saloon. Apply at 172 East Lake-st., in printing office.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, NEAR Chicago; plenty of station work; good wages. Apply at 61 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ALSO NURSE girl. 60 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer where a second girl and man are kept. To a competent and good girl $4.50 will be paid; a family of 3 besides servants and a permanent place. No Irish want. A German, Swede, Norwegian, or Canadian. Apply at 1036 Michigan-av., the third marble front house south of Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL (GERMAN OR SWEDish) for kitchen and general housework; good wages. Apply at No. 28 Sixteenth-st., corner Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE BOARDing house. One for cook, the other as second girl. Apply at 381 South State-st.

WANTED—GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR SWEDE girl to do housework, at 86 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TWO DINING-ROOM GIRLS AND ONE girl for general housework; good wages. Apply at 63 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE THAT CAN WASH and iron, and do general housework. Call at 18 Sixteenth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS BONNETMAKERS and trimmers. No others need apply. HEWES & PRESCOTT, 258 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—OR A ONE-FOURTH OR one-third interest in some well established business, city or country, by an active man willing to work; references a No. 1. Address AUSTIN EDWARDS, care of Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMMISSION MEN, I will give my services and loan a little money and influence large produce and fruit consignments into business, for a liberal salary. Address OLD COMMISSION MAN, care of 529 West Washington-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had large business experience in this city, desires a position as bookkeeper and correspondent in some business where ability and integrity is required. Can furnish the very highest recommendations. Address S 10, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MERchant miller. Apply at 79 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO RUN PRINTING press. Competent to take charge of small office. Address A 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LANDSCAPE GARdener or to take charge of green-house; best of references given. H. STANGE, 181 Arch-av., care of Sommer & Lindemann.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, as coachman and groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful, and a good driver. Address L 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (Swede) of industrious and temperate habits, as a first-class coachman in a private family, who truly understands the care and management of horses; best of city references given. Address R 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN IN A private family, by a young man (Swede) who truly understands his business; sober and steady; address C, 207 Church-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, and one to do second work or to take care of children. Address X 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS pastry or meat cook; also, for girls to cook on boats and vessels. MRS. MARX, 156 Third-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO LEARN dressmaking in all its branches; has some experience in the business; a good operator on Singer machine; wages no object. 80 North Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF refinement, a first-class position as bookkeeper, cashier, or a responsible position in an office; best of references. Address B, care Carrier 72.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS soprano singer in some church, who has sung with considerable success in various churches in Canada; best references can be given. Address J. S. BOWES, 131 West Monroe-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ADOPT A LITTLE GIRL baby of good parentage, 3 weeks old, can do so by furnishing good references. Address B 1, Tribune office.

BEDDING PLANTS—SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Splendid stock, as usual. Address EDGAR SANDERS, 250 State-st.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm of Howard & Vincent is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. H. HOWARD, H. VINCENT. April 17, 1873.

FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOM FOR SALE CHEAP, with immediate possession. Call at room 40, Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts., from 12½ to 1 o'clock, noon, this week.

GAZE'S TOURIST TICKETS FOR EUROPE and the East, by short sea-routes from England. Gaze's Hotel Coupons for Europe and the East. Tickets by the London & Northwestern Railway. Atlantic passages secured by any line of steamships. American office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR LADIES' AND gents' cast-off clothing; old gold, silver, and precious stones, and every description of valuables. ABRAHAM WILKINS, Money Loan Office, 732 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

TWO THOUSAND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, jewelry, etc., at half price to pay advances; 30 per cent discount allowed from factory price-lists on all American watches; weekly payments taken. Old gold, silver, and old watches taken in exchange or bought for cash. J. C. BARTLETT'S Loan Office, 203 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A TICKET TO ST. LOUIS AND REturn, by an ex-railroad man, now commercial drummer. Call on or address A. B. THAYER, 69 South Canal-st., basement, not later than Tuesday.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A PASS OR TICKET to Boston or New York. Apply at 2 and 4 Milwaukee-av., before 3 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THE BEST place to get first-class painting and calcimining done cheap is at D. NORTON'S, 630 State-st.

WANTED—CONTRACTOR TO BUILD COTTAGES just outside of fire limits, on joint account; will give all time on lots. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM SEVERAL to $10,000, by the subscribers, who have an equal amount, in a safe and profitable business. A special is preferred, as the additional capital only is requisite to meet the increased business. An investigation is courted, and a handsome dividend would be guaranteed. A 1 reference given and required. Address H 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A GENTEEL cash business that is well established and can be rapidly increased by the help of a live man. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 8, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

THE INDIANS.

An Official Definition of President Grant's Peace Policy.

Views of the Pacific-Coast Press on That Policy.

Apache Atrocities in Arizona—How Gen. Crook Treats the Red Demons.

The Proposed Release of Satanta and Big Tree.

The Modoc Massacre, Etc.

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, writes a letter to the President, "appealing to him not to give way to the voice of the mob," as regards the Modoc Indian affair. It is getting to be quite the fashion, of late, for high-toned individuals to refer to the just demands of the citizens of the country as the "voice of the mob." We see such remarks in print, very frequently, in reference to the farmers' movement against railroad extortions, sometimes even coming from the lips of Supreme Judges, and now, we presume, whenever the defenseless settlers of the frontier demand protection against pitiless savages, or appeal to the Government for the punishment of these skulking assassins, we shall hear the same cry from the parlor philanthropists of the Eastern cities. We trust that George H. Stuart will be promptly on hand the next time Capt. Jack holds a "big talk."

PERU, Ill., April 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I wish you to publish the above, with a few words I have to say thereon.

The Modoc matter may (properly I think) be viewed thus: The United States were at war with a very small tribe of Indians. In the interest of the United States, and the tribe also, the President selected the most fitting men he could find, who, with the General commanding, should form a Peace Commission. While in conference, the Indian Chief, with true Indian treachery, attempted the massacre of the whole Commission, and succeeded partly, as we too well know.

Now, the most enlightened or humane (or human) view that the matter can be viewed in is this:

The Modoc tribe are only guilty of treachery, and the *Chief* is of course the guiltiest one. Now, are the women guilty in this matter? If we say yes, then are the children guilty? Or are all of the Indian tribes guilty?

The severest punishment that can be imagined or contrived is lenient enough for the Chief and his men; but an enlightened view of the matter would convince any person that it is inhuman, unjust, and cruel to inflict punishment (saying nothing of extermination) upon the whole race, for the fiendish treachery of at most half-a-hundred men.

The practice, which has become quite common in the *Journal* of late, of deriding the Judges of our Supreme Court,—of talking flippantly and senselessly of the common law as antiquated and not up to the spirit and progress of the age (mob law),—does no credit to the Chicago *Evening Journal*. In fact, it betrays two things, which wiser men would conceal: It shows that the *Journal* still smarts from the mortification received at the hands of the Supreme Court, and it shows an attempt to make capital out of the impatience of the farmers, who are suffering from low prices of grain and unfair dealing by many of the railroad companies. There is one thing certain: if we cannot respect our laws and the administration of them, we must lay down the claim of civilization. Americans cannot afford it, and least of all can places like Chicago afford it.

B.

An Official Definition of President Grant's Indian Peace Policy.

Washington (April 15) Dispatch to the New York Times.

The Government policy in regard to the treatment of the Indians is still vigorously and variously discussed. The inflamed feeling is subsiding as a clearer comprehension of what is meant by the peace policy prevails. In view of the fact that this policy is being condemned by many who apparently do not know what it means, your correspondent to-day addressed a suggestion to the Secretary of the Interior and received the interesting and important reply which is given below:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1873.

L. L. Crounse, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of this date suggesting some utterance from me, at the present moment, as to the plan, purpose, and scope of the Indian policy of the Department, which has popularly and properly become known as the "peace policy," is before me. It ought not to be necessary, and so far as the purposes of the Government are concerned it is not, to enter upon any fresh elucidation of what is meant by this policy, but as the public mind is sought to be confused, if not inflamed, by the criticisms and misrepresentations to which you allude, as to the real purpose animating the Government in its course toward the Indian tribes, I venture to present, briefly as I may, and distinctly as possible, an answer to your inquiries.

First—The "peace policy" proposed to place the Indians upon reservations as rapidly as possible, where they can be provided for in such manner as the dictates of humanity and Christian civilization require. Being thus placed upon reservations they will be removed from such contiguity to our frontier settlements as otherwise will lead, necessarily, to frequent outrages, wrongs, and disturbances of the public peace. On these reservations they can be taught, as fast as possible, the arts of agriculture and such pursuits as are incident to civilization, through the aid of the Christian organizations of the country now engaged in this work, acting in harmony with the Federal Government. Their intellectual, moral, and religious culture can be prosecuted, and thus it is hoped that humanity and kindness may take the place of barbarity and cruelty. If a majority of the people of the United States prefer extermination to the course here indicated, and desire to see all the horrors and bloodshed and loss of life among both whites and Indians incident to the policy of extermination, then it is well enough to denounce in vague and general if not unmeaning terms the "Quaker policy."

Second—Whenever it shall be found that any tribe or band of Indians persistently refuse to go upon a reservation, and determine to continue their nomadic habits, accompanied with depredations and outrages upon our frontier settlements, then it is the policy of the President to treat such band or tribe with all needed severity, to punish them for their outrages according to their merits, and thus to teach them that it is better to follow the advice of the Government, and go upon reservations and become civilized, rather than to continue the native habits and practices. The recent conduct of the Modocs will furnish to the Government an example for the treatment of such tribes and bands as refuse to accept the benevolent purposes of what is termed the "Quaker policy." There may be some so impressed with the necessity of non-resistance as to object to the punishment of Indians under the circumstances last referred to. If there be any such, they will, I feel assured, find opportunity for complaining because the policy is not peaceable enough.

Third—It is the determination of this policy to see that all supplies, of every kind and nature, whether for food or clothing, purchased for such Indians as are upon reservations and remain at peace, are procured at fair and reasonable prices, so that the Indians meriting these supplies may receive the same without having the funds of the Government squandered in their purchase. If there be any whose vocation may be interrupted by being deprived of the profits which speculation or peculation may have heretofore afforded in the purchases for Indians, such persons will find abundant reason to complain, because the "Quaker policy" deprives them of the opportunity of gains and profits heretofore enjoyed in this business.

Fourth—It is the purpose of the Government, as fast as possible, through the instrumentality and by the advice of the religious organizations, and by all other means within its power, to procure competent, upright, faithful, moral, and religious agents to care for the Indians that go upon reservations, to distribute the goods and provisions that are purchased for them by the benevolence of the Government, to aid in their intellectual, moral, and religious culture, and thus to assist in the great work of humanity and benevolence which the peace policy means. If there be any who are thus deprived of Government positions and office that have hitherto afforded large profit without labor, and without merit, and who are to be prevented in the future from defrauding Indians for their own personal gain, those persons may complain of the "Quaker policy," and demand extermination.

Fifth—It is the purpose of the peace policy to establish schools, and through the instrumentality of the Christian organizations, acting in harmony with the Government, as fast as possible to build churches and organize Sabbath-schools, whereby these savages may be taught a better way of life than they have heretofore pursued, and be made to understand the comforts and benefits of a Christian civilization, and thus be prepared ultimately to become citizens of this great nation.

These I understand to be the purposes of the President's peace policy, and this seems to be the occasion when it ought to be so studied as to be understood; for I believe that, when understood, there are few American citizens who will find the heart to condemn it. I also feel at liberty to say that, as here explained, it has the approbation of every member of the President's Cabinet, and that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior will hereafter, as they have heretofore, act in perfect accord and with perfect sincerity in endeavoring fully and completely to carry out and execute this policy. Very respectfully yours,

C. DELANO.

Views of the California and Oregon Press on the Indian Peace Policy.

From the San Francisco Alta.

Our Quaker peace policy has had another bloody illustration. After the slaughter of thirty or forty of our soldiers, added to the previous butchery of fifteen quiet and peaceable people, men, women, and children, who chanced to be in the way of the outlaw Modocs, our Government has been induced to continue the farce of trying to make peace by means of presents and talks, propositions and promises; the whole country thereabout kept in a state of uncertainty, doubt, fear, and danger, while our Commissioners have risked their lives, as have our soldiers and their officers, all in obedience to a miserable, bastard public opinion, begotten and born of shallow sentiment and false mercy. It would seem that a band of thieves and murderers, like this collection of renegade Modocs, should have been dealt with in a very different manner. While the public had reason to believe that they had been ill-treated, there existed a general feeling that a certain forbearance toward them should prevail. But it has been evident for a long time past that they were treacherous, dishonest, blood-thirsty, totally unreliable; that they had no sincerity, and were aiming chiefly for an advantage.

This at last they gained, and did not fail to improve. One of our most valuable general officers has been slaughtered like a dog; a most valuable citizen, a Methodist clergyman, whom to know was to appreciate highly; and a gentleman, another of the Commissioners, of whom we know but little, save that he was bravely trying to save white men and Indians from the necessity of useless war, have all been shot down while under the guaranty of negotiations for peace. In all the history of the contests and intercourse of the whites with the natives of the soil, there has never been a more damnable and exasperating massacre than this. And we hope that the lamentable experience will be enough to satisfy our Government that stern measures alone are suited to the Indian mind. Prayers of conventicles, of conferences and of churches, of whatever name, will not do. Feeding with roast beef and clothing with costly goods, wrapping the filthy bodies of Indian thieves with warm blankets from our factories, will neither civilize, christianize, nor restrain them any longer than until they think thieving and murder is more profitable.

That the policy of our Government in this instance, as in some others, has been a losing one, cannot be denied. The Quaker policy has been tried and failed. We have dealt with those outlaws as with reasoning beings, and as having some of the honor generally attributed to the aborigine. We have sadly found the mistake. It is not the first time. We do not so much blame the Government, for it has erred, if the merciful public will admit that it has erred, through listening to the shallow prayers and arguments and false representations of the peace policy men and women. Because William Penn got along with the Indians without warfare while there were so few whites in the country as not to alarm or interfere with the savages, these modern "Quakers" contend that the same thing can be done now. And so they have been listened to, and a peace policy, which consists in yielding everything to the savage and gaining nothing for our own people, has been adopted. This same policy ruled in Arizona against the experience and history of the country until it was found a dead failure. All the hypocrisy of Colyer and the praying of Gen. Howard could not make it otherwise.

That our Government has always intended to deal honestly, fairly, and generously with the Indians, leaves no room for doubt. That some of the agents of the Government have taken advantage of their position to cheat and swindle them, is also true. But there is and can be no excuse for this wanton and devilish outrage upon all the principles which are supposed to govern the actions of menr even savages. What now will the Government do? Will Secretary Delano, who now supplies the place of Secretary of War, order still further a policy of miserable tampering, called mercy? Are the lives of our own people, noble gentlemen, civil and military, to be risked and lost in obedience to a so-called peace policy which has never yet resulted in anything better than treachery, theft, vast expenditures of the country's funds, and murder whenever it has suited the blood-thirsty savages to commit it, and the occasion favored? Will the Government still listen to and follow the pro-Indian policy of Colyer and Howard? Or will it for once vindicate itself and protect the lives of our own people?

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

This horrible shock will probably put an end to the policy which has required the treacherous and brutal savage to be treated with greater consideration than we would give to one of the most civilized people. That they have wrongs, deep and continuous, is not denied, but that they are proper subjects for such negotiations as have been made under the auspices of Gen. Howard and other Peace Commissioners, it surely needed not this corowning butchery to demonstrate.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

How impossible it is to treat with Indians as with reasonable human beings, how unsafe to regard them as other than fiends incarnate, with whom the considerations of conscience and humanity have no weight, this dreadful act of treachery fully demonstrates.

The Modocs have by this bloody deed placed themselves without the pale of civilized warfare, and it seems to become necessary to hunt them to death. But we have other Indian tribes and other Indian wars. What will the Government do with them? Will it still further temporize? Will it continue to send Christian men among them in the vain endeavor, by gifts, by schools and farms, by blankets and Reservations, to Christianize and civilize the wild Indians of Arizona and the North? Or will the Government now be compelled to turn over the whole race to the War Department, with instructions to lay down for them certain rules to govern them, and in event of their treachery and disobedience declare against them war? Can the Administration listen longer to the teaching that regards these wild warriors as guileless innocents, as wards and pupils of the Government; or will they treat them as a bloody, merciless, savage race—as this act of treachery proves them to be—incapable of Christianity and civilization, and to whom the arts of peace and pursuits of industry are impossible?

From the San Francisco Morning Call.

Since the firing on Sumter, no such thrill of indignation has swept through the hearts of the people on this coast, as will be felt on hearing the news that Gen. Canby, one of the best and most popular of our army officers, and the Commissioners appointed by the Government to effect a peaceable solution of the troubles with the Modoc Indians, have been butchered in cold blood by these cowardly savages, even while they were in the act of extending the olive-branch of peace to the murderers.

The echoes of Capt. Jack's pistol will be a passionate cry of revenge from all quarters of the land. The most ardent indorser of the "peace policy" must now see that further tampering with these merciless brutes is a crime to the country. Gen. Canby's life is a fearful price to pay for such a result; but we trust that in the end this devilish deed of the Modocs may be the means of saving much innocent blood, not only in Oregon, but among the Apaches of Arizona. If anything were needed to convince all people that it it worse than folly to treat or temporize with savages, who are by nature utterly incapable of even appreciating forbearance when it is exercised toward them, or of keeping the appearance of faith when they believe anything can be gained by treachery, surely this murder of a gallant officer and his associates must suffice. As well call for mercy toward a tiger, released from his cell and furious for blood, or toward a mad dog, raging with horrid fangs through a street crowded with people.

From the Portland (Or.) Herald.

The mistaken policy of temporizing with the Modocs is producing its legitimate results. Emboldened by the spectacle of Captain Jack with a paltry band of warriors bidding defiance to the United States troops, twenty times their number, it is altogether probable that the Indians of other tribes in Southern Oregon and Northern California will, at the first favorable opportunity, join Captain Jack's band and inaugurate a war on our feeble frontier settlements which will be most disastrous in its consequences ere the military can be utilized for their protection. Our Yreka telegram gives a most alarming account of the situation on our frontier. The settlers of the Goose Lake valley have forwarded a petition to Gov. Grover for protection, and the residents of Sprague River valley are fearfully excited and fleeing from their homes, or preparing to do so. In the face of these unmistakable tokens of danger, is the disgusting Peace Commission twaddle to be continued, until the reeking scalps of new victims are flaunted defiantly before our eyes? Let the people cry aloud, as if with one voice, against any further temporizing with fiends incarnate, who show no disposition to accept the most favorable terms of peace, and whose continued presence in our borders must be to the jeopardy of our infant settlements.

Apache Atrocities in Arizona.

The Prescott *Miner* publishes a letter from Wickenburg, giving some particulars of the late butcheries by Apaches. After referring to the murder of Swain and McDonald, the letter says:

"P. W. Smith and George Taylor, son of Peter Taylor, drove from Smith's Mill to Lumley's Station the same afternoon. Mr. Smith remained for the night, and young Taylor, feeling every security, started home at 5 o'clock, some five miles distant, on foot. Mr. Smith arrived on Wednesday morning; but, Taylor not appearing, a party at once started in search. No success attended their efforts until Thursday morning, the 13th, when a little distance from the spot where Swain and McDonald fell they came upon a scene too horrible to report fully in your journal. Suffice it to say that the sight caused the stout hearts of the old pioneers to quiver. Here lay young Taylor. Evidently the savage foe had done all he could to put out the candle of life by procrastinating, and every invention of his hellish and barbarous ingenuity; fifty odd arrows were taken from his naked body. One of the mules taken had been slaughtered, and remains of fires were visible; and the feast had been held and the war dance performed. The appearance are that he fought desperately against great odds."

Thirty Apache murders have been committed between October, 1872, and March 9, 1873.

A Mexican State in Trouble on Account of Gen. Howard's Treaty with Cachise.

A letter from the Governor of Sonora, J. Pesquiera, to Gov. A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona, under date of March 14, says:

"It is no longer doubted that all the depredations committed in our midst since October proceed from the Reservation of Salt Springs. From a communication of Gen. Crook, dated Jan. 9, I was led to hope that he would compel the Indians on Cachise's Reservation to draw back from the borders of this State, but in his last letter, dated Feb. 9, he informs me that he has met with difficulties not previously known to him, which compel him to wait for instructions from the General Government. I am much obliged to Gen. Crook and to your Honor for the pains you take in bringing the disagreeable position in which the privileges conceded to Cachise by Gen. Howard have placed us, to the knowledge of your Government, and I hope that, as soon as Gen. Crook will have obtained permission to act according to his intentions, our calamities will greatly diminish."

Gen. Crook's Operations.

From the Prescott (Arizona) Miner, March 28.

Messengers from the troops in the field, in Tonto Basin, reached headquarters on Wednesday evening last, with dispatches from Maj. Brown and others.

Maj. Brown's command had killed fifteen warriors and captured eight women. The women said their warriors had just returned from a raid, in which they had killed three white men. This was, undoubtedly, a portion of the band which killed Swain, McDonald, and Taylor.

Lieut. Woodson's command killed fifteen warriors and captured two women.

Lieut. Michler's command killed five warriors and captured five women.

Capt. Taylor's command killed three warriors and captured two women.

The Indians are very much frightened and scattered. Quite a number have come in at Camp Verde, and surrendered unconditionally. They say that all are now desirous of surrendering.

The commands are still operating in the field, and it is hoped that many surrenders will soon take place.

The horses of the commands are suffering much from the epizootic, and the troops are doing the work mostly on foot. They are, however, in excellent spirits. Indian allies working admirably.

No reliable news has been received from Lieuts. Almy and Bourke, who are supposed to be operating near Bradshaw Mountain.

Lieut. Rice was last heard from near Granite Wash, and was following the trail of a portion of the Indians who murdered Swain, McDonald, and Taylor.

So, thank God, some of the heartless scoundrels who recently waylaid, murdered, and tortured three of our citizens near Wickenburg, in this county, have come to grief through the exertions and instrumentality of Crook's brave, energetic officers and men, to all of whom we tender the heartfelt thanks of the citizens of this Territory.

From the foregoing and other information, there is no getting around the fact that the murderous band was, at the time of committing this second Wickenburg massacre, made up of Eastern and Western Apaches. The Eastern fellows have been pretty well punished, and we hope that Lieut. Rice has, ere this, taught the Colorado savages a lesson they will not soon forget, and he will, should good luck and management enable him to get the devils within range of his rifles.

These things settle another fact: that Gen. Crook is the Napoleon of successful Indian fighters and frontier strategists. He has put the right men in the right places; he has divined the enemy's tactics and intentions; has created divisions in their ranks; made fast friends and allies of many of them, and has never yet been thrown off his guard by the shrewdest war Chief. In a word, he has made bad Indians fear him; has won the love of all good ones, and will, with proper aid and backing from Government, soon put a stop to murder and robbery in this Territory.

The Proposed Release of Satanta and Big Tree.

Huntsville, Tex. (April 10.), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The probable action of Gov. Davis, on the question of pardons for Satanta and Big Tree, as requested by the President, is the topic here just now.

Satanta, the chief of four or five Indian tribes, and Big Tree, a sort of Lieutenant to him, have been confined in the Penitentiary located at this place since Nov. 17, 1871. The facts of their capture, their trial, sentence to be hanged, and the action of Gov. Davis in commuting their sentences to life in this prison, your readers are doubtless fully conversant with already. Since the arrival of these chiefs at the prison, the most strenuous efforts have been made by the tribes to which they belong towards their release. These efforts have been seconded by officers and attaches of the general Government, but so far in vain, the only result being a visit to Washington of these two Chiefs, with the principal men of their tribes, then gathered at St. Louis.

Satanta came back to the prison feeling very confident that the "Great Father" at Washington would use his influence and have him and his Lieutenant pardoned. He was so certain of it that he fixed the "moon" at which he and Big Tree would rejoin their people, and his "moon" is now waning, though the President has requested his pardon and that of his sullen brother, Big Tree.

These two Indians were caught in one of the many murderous acts which have characterized their lives, and the Courts of the Western District of this State proceeded to deal with them after the manner usual in such cases. Out of regard for the fact that the prisoners were Indians, or something equally as good as a reason, their sentence was commuted by the Governor at the request of the President.

The people of this State did not take any particular pains to show their displeasure at this request and the subsequent act of commutation; but the latter action of the President in requesting a full and free pardon for these Indians has met the most unqualified, adverse action from the Legislature, now in session, and the most bitter comments from the people at large. What makes the matter peculiarly embarrassing—to use a mild expression—is, that the request came at a time when the Legislature and the people at large were making efforts to protect the long stretch of frontier from the ravages of the Indian tribes to which Satanta and Big Tree belong. Having the necessary forces and equipments, and in fair financial circumstances, Texas had, less than a month since, sought the privilege of the General Government to provide protection, and had been refused. Close upon the heels of this peremptory refusal to grant such a reasonable request comes the most unreasonable one—of pardons for these two noted villains of the same tribes, who have, for years past, murdered men, women, and children on the frontiers of this State. Is it at all strange that the Legislative body should rise up as one man and instruct a refusal of the President's request, and that the people of the State echo these instructions, and are covering the Executive table with petitions asking him to keep these two savages where they are. Messrs. Ward, Davy & Co., the lessees of the Penitentiary, grant these Indians many more privileges than are usually accorded to criminals of this class, and hence they are being pleasantly situated,—if such an expression may be used at all in connection with a prison. The people of this State do not discover any marked vindictiveness toward these Indian chiefs, simply desiring that they be punished as the law directs.

They do not like the interference of the President, nor his desire to let loose upon an almost unprotected frontier these two bloodthirsty Chiefs; and I am of the opinion that it will require a strong force to protect them on their way to their homes if they are pardoned and set at liberty. For the sake of the immigrants who are making homes upon the western borders of this State, it is to be hoped that the Governor of the State will refuse the request of President Grant.

The Noble Red Man—Heroism of an Insulted Bannack.

From the Virginia City Montanian.

The nearest approach to the heroic coloring given to Indian character by the pale-faced poets of other days, has just been told us by one of the participators in a little squabble with one of the bone-picking Bannacks who haunt this vicinity. One day last week, while George Gohn and George Smith were killing beef at their slaughter-house up the gulch, a Bannack Indian, accompanied by three or four squaws, came upon the scene in search of wood and the legitimate plunder of the slaughter-house—the refuse. The lordly child of the forest undignifiedly stretched himself upon the ground, and calmly smiled upon his industrious wives as they gathered the trophies. Happening to pass his way, Smith accidentally or otherwise touched the big Injun's foot with his boot, when big Injun resented the fancied insult by laying hold of a clapboard and swatting George over the back. More pleased than angry, Smith retaliated by squeezing the redman's windpipe, and shoving him one side, supposing this would settle it. Not so, however, for "Lo" had been insulted, and his dignity must be appeased. He accordingly went for Smith, and in a ten-minute rough-and-tumble fight came out second best. Now right here is where a sensible white man would have quit and where the traditional heroism of the red asserted itself. He had been grossly insulted in the presence of his sunburnt loves, and then ignominiously thrashed. It was too much, and with a voice humbled with shame and a bosom bared to the skies he approached Mr. Gohn with: "Me licked; me big Ingen, and me no want to live. You shootee me George, you killum me quick—me no want to live." George remonstrated, but in vain,—that buck was disgraced and wanted to be gathered to his fathers, and insisted on being killed as he stood, smiting his brave, brown bosom before the humane slayer of kine. Failing to convince him that many a white man got whipped, and then had the audacity to want to live. Gohn had to lead him away. On Smith returning to town and cabin in the evening, the noble Bannack again came and insisted on being killed, and finally persuaded Smith to perform the bloody deed with a "little axe." Stoically stood the chief under the shadow of the blade, ready for the sacrifice, and, as it descended with a crash, Mr. Indian sprang one side, and you couldn't have seen his heels for the dust, as he struck out for his "wakiup." If Cooper had been writing this, that Indian would have now been an honored corpse, but, as it is, he remains for us to endure, and the Peace Commissioners to take care of.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Backwardness of the Spring—The Proper Condition of the Soil for Plowing—Why Meadow-Land May Be Plowed When Wet—Plenty of Hay and Pasture—What We May Do Should the Weather Prove Rainy—Trench-Plowing the Meadow—We Must Be Prepared for Untoward Weather for Planting.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 19, 1873.

We have now advanced so far among the days of spring that we are enabled to form some definite opinion in regard to the crop-prospect, or at least the relative area that may be planted. The immense quantities of snow and ice to the north of us, and such storms as that in Nebraska have a modifying effect on the otherwise mild spring-days that ought to rule with us. These influences have

RETARDED THE SPRING,

to which heavy rains have been added, and, at this date, but a small per cent of the annual seeding has been accomplished. We have had cloudy, falling weather, that has prevented evaporation, and thus the soil remains sodden, and is not in condition for the plow. Every farmer knows that to plow clay-land, which is the general character of our prairie-soils, when wet and sodden, as at present,

IS NOT PERMISSIBLE,

as it simply locks up the plant-food, and the crop must prove a failure. In saying this, we must except sward-land, whether raw, unbroken prairie, or meadow and pasture-land. This exception is one of vast importance to the farmer, for it makes a crop of corn or of potatoes, of flax and beans, possible, whether the season is wet or dry. Some of the best crops of corn that we have grown have been planted on sward-land, when the season has been too wet to plow and plant the old land.

I have called attention to this fact on previous occasions, but its importance at this time will warrant a repetition. I have not seen the doctrine laid down in any of the books or other publications, but simply learned the truth from personal observation. The

PLOWING OF SWARD-LAND

may be pursued without regard to the wetness of the soil. If so wet that the water will follow the newly-opened furrow, no harm will be done, for the soil cannot pack or run together, on account of the immense mass of roots that keep it porous. Now that the indications are for a rainy spring, at least sufficiently so to retard planting the usual area, we may have recourse to the fact, that we may in part make amends by planting a part of the meadow or pasture to corn, potatoes, flax, or beans.

The condition of things is about thus:

THE SPRING-WHEAT, RYE, AND BARLEY

have been sown, as that work was done before these rain-storms set in, the land having been prepared last fall, and only required harrowing to cover the seed, and the work was done just as the frost was coming out of the ground. It required some years of experience to prove to the farmers of the prairie that spring-wheat must be sown at the time that the frost leaves the ground, and on land prepared for the seeding the previous fall; yet such was the fact. And now we take another lesson in the management of sward-land, that cannot fail of proving of interest to those who have idle teams and idle men waiting for the cultivated fields to become sufficiently dry to proceed with the plowing.

The wheat, the rye, and the barley have been sown;

BUT THE OATS

are yet in the bins, and when we shall be able to get the seed in the ground is rather uncertain; but one thing is certain: that the seed-time for oats is slowly passing away, and, from present appearance, the area sown can at best be small.

THEN THE CORN

is next in order, and a continuance of the pluvial conditions may also limit this crop. And we then come to address ourselves to this new condition: the possibility of broadening the corn-crop by occupying a part of the meadow or the pasture. Can we do this? may be asked. Of course we can. In case the season is a wet one, even during the remainder of this month and in May, there will be assured at least one-third more hay than has been the average yield per acre for the past two seasons. In that case, we may put

ONE-THIRD OF THE MEADOW INTO CORN.

If we come to a wet haying, and a part of the hay-crop is lost, we may fall back on the corn-stalks of that part of the meadow, and thus secure ourselves against a loss of forage for winter.

We will suppose the farmer of 160 acres has 40 in meadow, 40 in pasture, 40 for corn, and the remainder in the small grains, orchard, highways, etc. We will suppose that 10 acres of the latter has been sown to wheat, and the other 20 is waiting for the sunny days to come to enable the team to do the plowing, and they do not come in time for the sowing, and must be passed over for the corn-crop. This gives 60 acres for corn; but, if the rain continues to fal,l and the days to remain unfavorable to cropocation, the time for the planting of corn will also pass, and little or no planting will be done. We have seen this state of things reach beyond the middle of May before a hill of corn could be planted on the old land, or that which had been cropped for two or more years. This condition of things must be endured as best we may, and, in case the stubble-land on the corn-field cannot be planted, we may seed it to grass, for, under April skies of the kind stated, we may be assured of

A GOOD CATCH OF GRASS,

even among the weeds and decaying corn-stalks. We may be able to pass the roller over it, and thus press the rubbish to the earth, that the weeds and the grass may struggle up together. When the weeds are a foot or so in height, the mower should check their rapid growth, and give the grass a chance to show itself above the stubble. This is about all we can do in a rainy season with the old land, and there is no help for it, and the teams and the men must be idle, unless other work can be provided for them. And it is to the sward-land that we now turn our attention in this emergency. As I said, we can plow this land at any time when the rain is not actually falling; but, to do this, we must know just how to do this work. We will suppose the farmer to have two teams, or to change work with his neighbor with a single team, for two furrows are to be made at the single round, or what we term

TRENCH-PLOWING.

The forward plow should be a long, slim 12-inch breaking-plow, that will turn a turf like an unbroken ribbon, and so gauged that the furrow-slice may not be over 3 inches thick, and thinner if possible. The plow that follows should be a good old land-plow, turning a furrow 8 inches deep by 12 inches wide, and throwing over the ribbon of turf. This 3 inches of soil is filled with roots of the grasses, and, being separated from the buds or stolons of the grass, cannot grow, and must soon decay. The roots prevent the clay-soil from packing, and it is in a friable condition, ready for the harrow, in a few hours after the plow has passed, as the turf that is now in the bottom of the furrow serves as a drain for the dripping soil, and the planting may be followed daily, and, if the seed is planted shallow, we may be confident of a good stand.

THE AFTER-CULTURE

is the same as old land, with the difference of the absence of weeds, and a friable condition of the soil immediately after a heavy rain-fall.

We have no assurance how long a rainy period may last; but we have this consolation: that, if we have made some progress in the planting of meadow or pasture-land, we would otherwise have been idle, and, just as soon as the old land is in condition, in consequence of a favorable change in the weather, we may leave the meadow, and turn our attention to the regular work of the season.

This is no supposition or sketch at pony farming, but a

PRACTICE OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.

In the season of 1870 the meadow-land produced 60 to 65 bushels, against 35 to 40 bushels on old land,—the latter having been planted from May 16 to the 25th, after the heavy rains had ceased.

The season thus far has been against the farmer of the small grains, and in favor of the stock-grower and the dairy, for it assures an ample return of the meadow, and at least plenty of pasturage for May. That there is ample time for corn is evident, but the oat crop must, to a great extent, be left out of the account.

THE WINTER-WHEAT,

that scarcely sprouted last fall, looks rank, and is only endangered by standing water, and no time should be lost in running furrows where required to remedy this evil.

I should have stated, in this connection, that sward-land that

WAS CROPPED LAST YEAR

may be plowed when quite wet, as there are sufficient remains of the old grass-roots to prevent packing in the act of plowing. Sandy soils are exceptions to this rule, and may be plowed immediately after rain. On this trench-plowed meadow-land we may grow corn, flax, beans, and potatoes.

In a dry season, the meadow-land will be liable to produce a less crop than old land, according to my experience.

THERE IS ANOTHER THING

in regard to the plowing of meadow-land that should not be overlooked. When wet, the plow goes through the turf with ease, two horses doing the work that would require three if very dry. For this reason, I make it a rule to break up my sward-land only during these wet periods.

Those who have charged Providence with too great liberality for the past three corn-crops, have a prospect that Providence has acceded to their request, and will shorten up the area of planting, and doubtless the average yield per acre. Should this be the case, we may expect an

ADVANCE IN THE MARKET VALUE

of what may remain over after these new conditions become apparent to the public. For one, I am content with large yields, even if the market is dull in consequence, rather than short yields and larger prices.

A FEW DAYS MORE,

and we shall be enabled to form more definite conclusions; but, when we look out on dull, leaden clouds, with a chilly, damp atmosphere, with the wind, day after day, easterly, and, when it veers to the west, with promise of sunshine, we get a steady, drizzling rain, we do not feel any great amount of confidence in extended planting.

RURAL.

THE WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

An Association of Ladies Whose Object it is to Provide Employment and Homes for Women and Girls Who Come to Chicago to Earn an Honest Living.

The Woman's Aid Society, a recent consolidation of the Chicago Ladies' Christian Union and the Industrial Aid Society, whose office is at No. 95 West Randolph street, will remove to their new quarters on LaSalle street, near Randolph, on the 1st of May. The object of this Society is one that is very commendable, and should be better known. Among the large influx of population constantly accruing to the city, a considerable part is made up of women and young girls who come, as others do, to find employment. They are honest in their intentions, but on arriving in the city find that they are absolute strangers, and the matter of finding something to do is at once very difficult, if not insurmountable. They know not where to go. No lines are open to them. They are disappointed and disheartened, and are left to return or do otherwise, as the circumstances may compel.

The prominent object of the Woman's Aid Society is to assist this class of persons—to meet their wants as fully as possible. All such are taken under the care of the Society at once (on application), and if employment cannot be given them at once they are provided with temporary homes of good character until employment is found. A remarkable fact connected with the Chicago Woman's Aid Society is, that it has never yet failed to find employment for those seeking it in a single instance, where it has been sought through this channel. The wants of the populace in this department should be made known, as far as may be desirable, to the Society, and this class of persons looking for employment should be directed to this institution, as the place where not only information will be gratuitously and heartily given, but where all necessary assistance will be provided until employment is found. The institution is quite perfect in its theory, and works very well in its practice, and its removal to more convenient and enlarged quarters will, no doubt, greatly add to its usefulness. Aside from this object, the Society supports, at present, three Industrial Schools, and employs a teacher who divides his time between the schools and looking after those who need his assistance. Two of these schools are on the West and the other on the North Side, and all are doing well. In them are taught lessons, not only of a social and domestic character, but of morals and religion also; lessons that, otherwise, perhaps never could or would have been learned; that both qualify the learner for better usefulness and greater happiness.

Another feature of the Society is the holding, at stated intervals, what are called "Mothers' Meetings," the object of which is to impart lessons of usefulness, and aid all those in this class who may come within the range of the Society.

It will be proposed at the next monthly meeting, which will occur on May 3, to look up a "Home" for a training school for girls, and a similar place for working women, in all of which it is hoped they may find such co-operation as will make the object successful.

THE TEMPERANCE BUREAU.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The good old Book says, "Christ hath no concord with Belial," "neither hath Light with Darkness;" yet your Saturday morning issue recorded a proclamation emanating from the Temperance Bureau to the North Side saloon-keepers, on the Sunday-closing question. The belief of the temperance platform regards the Devil as the source of all evil, and saloons as one of his chief agencies for the destruction of men's souls, and if this is not repudiating all their former teachings, then I have yet to learn the king's English,—a compromise from the Temperance Bureau to men whom they have looked upon with contempt, whose business is pointed at from temperance pulpits as the first, intermediate, and last step to Hell; who they consider are the curses of society, yet seeking to compromise with them. "To enforce the Liquor law?" They raise a howl about Executive power, whine about churches, law-abiding, order-loving citizens, selfish, revengeful feelings, etc. Cannot the temperance societies of this city find better work than this, without seeking such associations? Are they obliged to strike hands with their enemies? After so much boasting of members "we" represent, can any good be expected of such extremes meeting and making common cause, not for the well-being of society, or observance of the Sabbath, but to howl against our worthy Mayor? The Temperance Bureau needs to learn the old proverb, "Can a man handle pitch, and not be defiled?" Yours, etc.,

A TEMPERANCE MAN.

CHICAGO, April 20, 1873.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Detective Flynn yesterday evening arrested a man named Henry Sweet for stealing a gold watch and chain from No. 88 Halsted street. The articles were found upon his person, and returned to the owner.

At 9 o'clock last night Officer Reid saw a man attempting to break open the front door of No. 88 Madison street. He arrested the man, who gave the name of Thomas Murphy at the Madison Street Station.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, four boys, named Thomas Roach, James Gibbson, James Carroll, and Tom Sydney, broke into a cigar store at No. 81 West Madison street. They were making away with considerable booty, when they were overtaken by officers Hickey and Smith, and taken to the station.

The dreadful accident which occurred to one of the Leon Brothers at Nixon's Amphitheatre, incapacitating him, if not for life, at any rate for a long time, has called forth that substantial sympathy from the fraternity which one has never yet looked for in vain. A complimentary benefit is to be tendered the brothers by the members of Wilder's Circus this evening at Nixon's. The bill is a most attractive one, and will without doubt call out an immense attendance.

The Union Catholic Literary Association will hold its annual election for officers to-morrow. The following is one of the tickets: President, W. J. Onahan; First-Vice President, Thomas Brennan; Second Vice-President, P. W. Snowhook; Corresponding Secretary, D. Daly; Financial Secretary, M. F. Scannell; Recording Secretary, E. E. Eagle; Treasurer, H. F. Murray; Board of Managers, R. J. Brass, M. J. Dunne, C. A. Mair, J. C. Carroll, R. C. Garmon; to fill vacancy, George Glassbrook.

UNGRATEFUL HEBREN.

Tennie Claflin's Brother Called Upon to Pay the Costs of Running for Congress.

Hebren Claflin, brother of the famed Tennie, is reputed among those who are burdened with his soul's secrets, to roll in wealth. Those who don't know him so well think some of his tall stories about money should be swallowed with a grain of salt. However that may be, there is one person, at all events, who would like to see the color of his greenbacks. It appears that Hebren indulges in as much ambition in his way as Tennie does in hers, and with about as much success. He was, during the last election, an aspirant for Congressional honors. Had the fact been more generally known at the time, what mighty revolutions in public affairs might not have been accomplished; but it stands of record that another man stepped into the place that Hebren desired to occupy. There was a citizen who desired to see Hebren nominated to Congress. His name was Van Ormen. He lobbied for Hebren. He got up tickets with Hebren's name on. He exhausted his eloquence in favor of Hebren. He spent $70 in getting Hebren nominated for Congress, most of which went for cards with Hebren's name for circulation among the delegates. Hebren was not successful, and Hebren refused to pay the bill, and on Saturday he was ignominiously dragged into a Justice Court.

The case came up before Justice Haines, and created not a little amusement. Of course the claim was inadmissible, and however much the worthy Justice would have liked to have made the aspirant pay for his fun, the statute stood in the way, the law books indulging in the pleasant fiction that an election must be pure, even to the expense of printing nomination-cards, which might be another name for purchasing votes. Therefore the Justice found for the defendant. The plaintiff was doubtless quite satisfied with having aired his grievance, and made public the ungrateful Hebren's impecuniosity.

DEATHS.

KELLEY—In this city, April 20, Michael Kelley, late of 38 Newberry avenue.

Funeral to-day from the residence of his son, Patrick Kelley, No. 67 Waller street, corner of Maxwell. The remains will leave for the Church of the Holy Family at 11 o'clock to-day, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WATSON—The funeral of the late Dr. Watson will be held at the residence of E. S. Boynton, No. 254 West Washington street, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 4 p. m. The remains will be taken to Detroit on the 9 p. m. train, for interment.

CONWAY—On April 20, Patrick Conway, 26 years of age.

Funeral on Tuesday, 22d, at 11 a. m., from Church of Holy Family, by cars to Calvary.

☞ New York City papers please copy.

McCLUER—In Evanston, Friday morning, April 18, Mrs. Orren McCluer, formerly of Fredonia, N. Y., aged 76 years.

AUCTION SALES.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale of Furniture,

Monday, April 21, at 10 a. m.,

at 1573 Indiana-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., will be sold, contents of above house, comprising a general assortment of household goods.

G. G. DUNLAP, Mortgagee.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, Office, 188 East Madison-st.

Extensive Sale OF ELEGANT FURNITURE!

TUESDAY, April 22, at 9 a. m.,

will be sold on the premises, entire contents of two private residences,

560 & 562 W. Lake-st.,

opposite Union Park.

Furniture of No. 560 consists, in part, of one Steinway Square Grand Piano, two Superior Rosewood Parlor Suits, Fancy Chairs; Rosewood Marble-top Chamber Sets; Rosewood Marble-top Centre Tables; Velvet, Eng. Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; French Plate Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, Parlor Ornaments, Hair Mattresses, Bedding Linen; Silver-plated Tea Sets; China Tea Sets; two Elegant Book Cases; Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine; Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, complete.

Furniture of No. 562 consists, in part, of one Fine Rosewood Piano (Higgins, maker); Parlor Suits, Fancy Easy Chairs, Marble-top Tables, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains; Eng. Body Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets; Sofas, Lounges, Super. Marble-top Chamber Sets, Toilet Sets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Dinner and Tea Sets, French Plate Mirrors, Table Linen, Parlor Ornaments, etc., etc. Also Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture complete.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, Office, 188 East Madison-st.

By G. P. GORE CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,

Woolens, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

Large Line of Beautiful Black Alpacas,

75 doz. Assorted Parasols, and a lot of Ladies' Wool Shawls.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

TUESDAY, April 22, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Special Auction Sale of

CARPETS

of all Grades, by the Roll or Piece only, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 11 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Regular Wednesday Catalogue Sale, AT AUCTION,

April 23, at 9½ a. m., of

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.

This will be an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of the BEST GRADES of Seasonable Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

92 Walnut-st., corner Wood.

Genteel Household Furniture,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Mirrors, Whatnots, Upright Refrigerator, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Silverware, China and Glassware, First class Cook and Parlor Stoves; on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock. Leave Madison-st. or Randolph-st. cars at Wood-st.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

TAYLOR & HARRISON,

At No. 429 West Washington-st

On Wednesday, April 23, at 10 o'clock, the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in the above dwelling, consisting of ELEGANT PARLOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, KITCHEN STOVE AND UTENSILS, CHINA and GLASSWARE, &c., &c. A fine assortment of nice goods, nearly new. Rare chance for housekeepers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

At the residence of JOSEPH ULLMAN,

No. 372 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY MORNING, April 21, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Rosewood Parlor Furniture, Beautiful Chamber Sets, Library, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Large Mirror, Curtains, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Genteel Household Furniture,

229 South Park-av.,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday Morning, April 21, at 10 o'clock.

Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Stoves, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Art Sale

OF

HIGH-CLASS MODERN

OIL PAINTINGS,

By Distinguished American and Foreign Artists from the

New York Art Gallery.

Among this Fine Collection will be found Choice Examples from the following Eminent Artists:

Albert Bierstadt,	Jas. M. Hart,	Wm. Hart,
Geo. H. Hall,	J. F. Cropsey,	B. Rosierce,
J. F. Kensett,	B. Krutzer,	H. De Buel,
Wm. M. Carey,	W. A. C. Frerich,	Cravazzio,
N. Calyo,	P. Rosenberg,	W. A. Turner.

And many others of equal eminence. Now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold

BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Afternoon and Evenings, April 22 and 23, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, at store

No. 183 East Madison-st.,

Between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

905 Michigan-av.,

NORTH OF TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.,

FOUR-STORY MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY MORNING, April 24, at 10 o'clock. Body Brussels Carpets throughout the house, Elegant Rosewood and Black Walnut Parlor Suits, Elegant Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Oriental Chairs, Hall Tree, Wardrobes, Marble-Top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Beds and Bedding, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc. Sale absolute. Parties leaving the city.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HODGES & CO.,

This MONDAY MORNING, at 10 a. m.

Will sell the entire contents of the 4-story brick No. 14 Bishop-court, containing 30 rooms, all furnished complete, consisting of Parlor, Marble-top, Dining, Sitting, Library, Hall, and Kitchen Furniture, 8 bed-rooms, nice lot of Bedding, Pillows, Springs, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, &c., &c., in fact everything in the housekeeping line. Sale positive, without reserve. Come early and examine goods before sale. Take Randolph-st. cars and get out at Union Park, only four doors from Madison-st., on Bishop-court. Runs from Washington-st. to Madison-st. one block. See sign Red Flag.

R. H. MORRISON, Auctioneer.

384 Wabash-av.

Tuesday Morning, April 22,

At 10 A. M.

By order of Hon. R. E. Haden we will sell AT AUCTION the entire contents of the large four-story marble front; everything in the house will be sold. The Furniture, Carpets, etc., are all of the latest styles and made by W. W. Strong and Potter, King & Co. These goods are first-class, and twenty-seven rooms all furnished complete and cost over $8,000 to furnish. You can judge for yourselves, for we cannot enumerate all the articles. We want all the first-class purchasers to be present at this Sale.

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 613 West Lake-st.

N. B. Each person present will be furnished with a numbered check, thereby avoiding the embarrassment of giving the name of the bidder.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

No. 1138 Michigan-Av.,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

Comprising handsome walnut parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, bedding, sewing machine, cook-stove, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, etc., all having been in use less than one year, equal to new.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY

CARRIAGES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

AT AUCTION,

To pay advances and charges, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at 25, 27, 29 and 31 Washington-st.

This is the largest number ever offered at one sale in the West. Sale peremptory, terms cash.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE

OF

White Granite and Yellow Ware,

ASSORTED GLASSWARE,

A desirable line of Table Cutlery, Hardware and Plated Goods, on Wednesday, April 23, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Silks,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Straw Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, etc.

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, April 24, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale of Houshold Furniture.

We will sell on Monday, April 21, at 10 a. m., sharp, the entire contents of Dwelling House, No. 195 West Washington-st., consisting of Household Goods in great variety. Sale positive and without reserve.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALE

OF

SHADE AND FRUIT TREES,

at 2 o'clock p. m. Monday next, consisting of ashleaf maple, poplar, and a variety of other kinds. Sale by HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st

AUCTION SALE

of Dry Goods and Notions,

TUESDAY, April 22, at 10 a. m.

HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

HAVENS & CO.,

Auctioneers.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.

The entire stock of a retail dealer will be sold at 89 State-st., commencing on Wednesday evening, April 23, at 7 p. m. sharp. The attention of dealers is called to the above sale, and the goods, consisting of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing goods, Carpets, and Builders' Tools, Cutlery, Store Fixtures, &c. will be sold without reserve.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

The entire contents of House No. 71 North Green-st., consisting of parlor and chamber sets, kitchen and dining-room furniture, carpets, bedding, etc. Also, elegant Rosewood Piano by one of the best makers. To be sold on Wednesday, April 23, at 10 a. m., without reserve.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.